building hours limited to meet energy crisis

On November 16 and 30, the Community Council met to discuss measures which it will be necessary for the College to take in order to meet the energy crisis. President Armstrong defined the College's first priority as being an attempt to maintain a continuity in the instructural program, although substantial measures, such as as closings of academic buildings at peak consumption periods, will be taken to institute conservation of energy.

President Armstrong stated that he was informed at a meeting in Hartford that Bowdoin College and the University of Maine are planning to close down temporarily because of the fuel shortage. At present, Armstrong does not feel that Middlebury will have to take similar action, but has an adequate fuel supply to sustain operation.

The College will be burning one and a half times the amount of low-sulphur coal which was used last year, supplemented with a supply of oil. Temperatures in College buildings will be dropped to a standard 65 degrees. Armstrong emphasized that the College will be responsive to particular areas of stress, and that the measures will remain flexible.

It was announced on November 30 that during Winter Term, certain College buildings will be closed for short periods of time during the day, primarily during the peak energy consumption hours of 4-8 p.m. The following schedules are tentative, and subject to change if a significant number of students find themselves seriously inconvenienced.

Sunderland will be closed from 5-8 p.m. on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Dana will remain open.

Mead Chapel will be closed daily from 4-8 p.m. Cook and Hamlin (SDU's B and C) will close daily at 9 p.m.

The Science Center will close at 10 p.m. Sunday through Thursday, and on Friday and Saturday at 4 p.m. Warner Science will be open until 10 p.m. on Sunday through Thursday, and until 4 p.m. on Friday and Saturday. Munroe Hall will close at 10:30 p.m. Sunday through Thursday, and on Friday and Saturday at

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Library to empty 5-8 Winter Term

faculty members call for impeachment

The following petition was signed by 56 members of the Middlebury faculty. It was sent to Senators Aiken and Stafford, ad Representative Mallory by the Middlebury Chapter of the American Association of University Professors on October 24, 1973. Of the 63 faculty members polled, only 7 refused to sign the petition.

The members of the local chapter of the AAUP at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, and certain of their colleagues wish to record their support of those members of Congress who deplore the dismissal of Mr. Archibald Cox , the conditions forcing the consequent resignation of the Attorney General, Mr. Elliot Richardson, and the firing of Mr. William Ruckelshaus from the position of Deputy Attorney General.

We, the undersigned, believe that the integrity of justice in America has been severely threatened by these recent actions of the President and that he should be impeached as a consequence.

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the MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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faculty dumps report 71-34

BY ROSS EISENBREY

At the faculty meeting of December 4, the Report of the Special Committee on the College was rejected by a vote of 71-34. The meeting was opened at 4:25 P.M. in Munroe Faculty lounge.

Discussion of the Report began with an explanation by Professor Bruce Peterson (Mathematics) of the nature of the faculty's forthcoming vote. The initial vote would decide, said Peterson, whether the faculty accepted the principal of the Report as a whole, i.e., whether they agreed to "a degree requirement consisting of three units: two concentrations in differing areas of study and a third unit as follows: (1) a third concentration, (2) a program, (3) a department major along current lines."

Any amendments to the Report, and debate thereon, would be considered only of the vote for acceptance "in principle" were favorable. If the faculty voted "no", the Report would be considered as rejected, and all discussion would be closed for the time being.

Forum Vote Explained

Andrew Reding, Student Forum President, was invited by Dr. Armstrong to present the Forum's viewpoint and initiate the debate. Reding summarized the students' feelings by relating the history of the Forum's actions regarding the Report.

On November 4, the Student Forum voted on the Report as it was presented to the faculty on September 10. Reding explained the variety of reasons for which the Forum subsequently rejected the unamended Report by an overwhelming majority.

The Student Forum Curriculum Working Group then presented a series of amendments to the Report, some of which were accepted. The entire Report with amendments was subsequently passed by a vote of 18 for, 13 against and 1 abstention. It was understood that the Forum had rejected the Report, but that should it pass the faculty, the amended package would be the Forum's choice of alternatives.

This vote was not the "definitive, final statement of the Forum," for, as Reding explainedon the week following, representatives consulted with their Student Advisory Councils, searched their own souls, and generally gave their votes more thought.

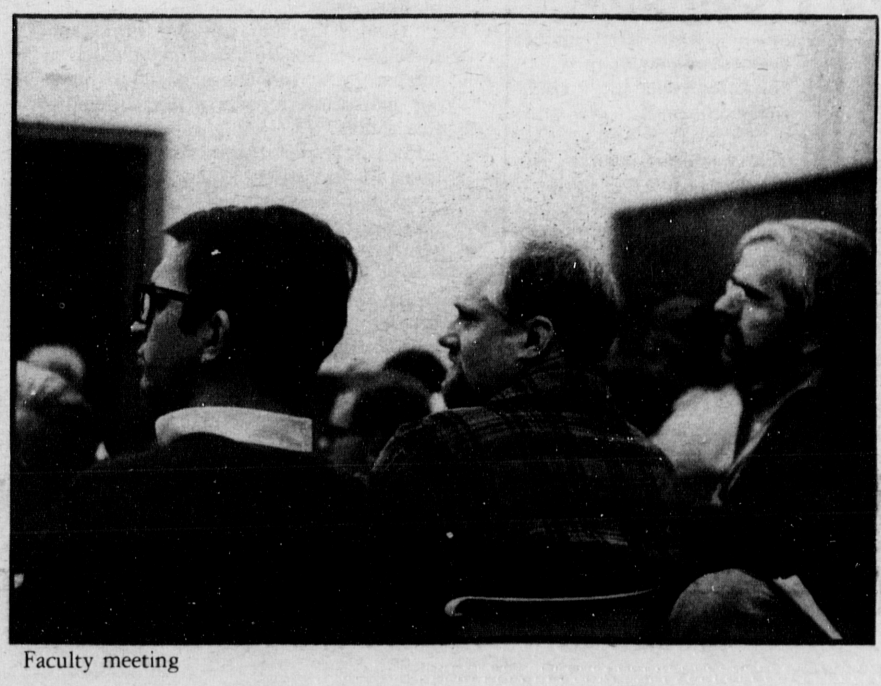
On November 18, the Forum reconsidered the Special Committee's Report and overturned their previous decision by a vote of 11 for, 23 against. The vote, said Reding, indicates a rejection of the Report "in any form."

Faculty members asked Reding for an explanation of the students' action, especially for their reversal on the vote, but he declined to give one, other than their re-examination of the issues changed their views.

Rick Eldridge '75, head of the Curriculum Working Group, informed the faculty of his role as a major opponent of the Report, and offered a summary of student attitues towars it.

According to Eldridge, three major points arise from student debate of the proposals: (1) The world is changing fast; the past does tend to become a curiousity; and course content may fast become outdated. (2) The methodological approach proposed in an effective and desirable one. (3) In contrast to the Report's position, habits of thought and knowledge in one area are transferable to other disciplines. In other words, the change to a system of two concentrations in disparate methods of inquiry is unnecessary.

Eldridge added that most Student Advisory Councils considered the Report disadvantageous, unworkable, or at least of no benefit, to their departments.



Faculty meeting

Arid and Boring

Professor David Price (English) responded by reading to the Faculty from a statement by Amherst College's former President. Amherst, said Price, "has been tinkering with curriculum changes for about five years." One of Amherst's innovations stressed the same methodological approach propsed by the Special Committee.

According to their former President, however, the students found the newcurriculum arid, boring and unsatisfying. Apparently, the Amherst students wanted courses with more substance—a more tangible knowledge.

Having presented this criticism of the Special Committee Report, Prince outlined the basic assumptions he thought necessary before a successful restructuring of the Middlebury education occur.

First, the faculty must believe that "changing the curriculum is not like moving graves from one cemetary to another." Constructive changes can and should be made.

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eighty-four college newspapers call for impeachment

the middlebury campus

Amherst, Mass, Nov. 12—Eighty-four college and university newspapers have called upon the House of Representatives to impeach President Richard Nixon.

In a joint editorial to be mailed to the members of Congress today, the newspapers commit themselves to the removal of a President who "has foresaken rule by law."

"Richard Nixon now rules by fiat and force," the editorial states. He is no longer a legitimate leader. The President must be impeached. No amount of legal double-talk or political timidity can obscure this fact."

Together the newspapers represent more than one million students from 29 states. They have a combined circulation of nearly 700,000.

"At a time when popular commentators delight in discussing nationwide student apathy, Mr. Nixon's repeated abuses of power have rekindled the outrage of the late 1960's," the newspapers state in a letter accompanying their editorial. "We cannot stand idly by while countless revelations of corruption, illegality, and deceit shatter the faith of the American people in their governmental system."

Included on the list of signatories are newspapers from large state schools—The Michigan DAILY, The Minnesota Daily, The University of Tennessee Daily Beacon , The University of Washington Daily—as well as thosefrom well-known private institutions--The Harvard Crimson, The Stanford Daily, The Yale Daily News and the University of Chicago Maroon.

"The impeachment of Richard Nixon is prerequisite to the restoration of confidence in our system of government," the newspapers state. They call on members of Congress to "overcome political timidity and put aside partisan considerations. In this time of national crisis, their duties under the Constitution are clear. They fail to act at the nation's peril."

The editorial was originally drafted by the editors of the Amherst Student, the newspaper of Amherst College. It was circulated to campus newspapers across the country.

Almost all of the newspapers which endorsed the editorial also printed it, along with a list of signatories.

"Many papers have called already for impeachment," the Amherst Student editors stated. "This editorial is not intended as a replacement for those expressions of dissent. It is designed instead to fulfill the need for one national statement of student sentiment to reinforce and amplify these individual statements."

The decision to launch this national student impeachment campaign followed the firing of Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox and the resignations of Attorney General Eliot Richardson and his Deputy William Ruckelshaus. While many students felt that the grounds for impeachment had been apparent for some time, most had hesitated to recommend such an extreme measure. But "Mr. Nixon's decisive and unprecedented actions—his rule by fiat and force—permitted no other recourse," the editors inform Congress.

"Even before these steps were taken, public confidence in the Nixon Administration's ability to govern was at one of its all-time lows," the editorial explains. "Now this support will deteriorate still further. The mandate of 1972 has been buried in a legacy of illegality, hypocrisy and deceit: San Clemente real estate deals, impoundment of Congressional appropriations, widespread wiretapping, covert Cambodian bombing, and all of the ramifications of the Watergate affair—Milk kickbacks, ITT, the Ellsberg burglary."

Most of the signatory newspapers said that pro-impeachment sentiment on their campuses was widespread. "Only limitations of time and monetary considerations have kept this list from being significantly longer," the newspapers declare: "From Maine to Washington, from Minnesota to Texas, from liberal arts college to multiuniversity, from elite private institutions to broadly-based state schools, the message is the same: The President must be impeached. The campus commitment is unmistakeable."

forum calls for impeachment, rejects special report

By MARCY LARMON

The Student Forum, in meetings on November 11 and 18, called for the impeachment of President Richard Nixon; and reconsidered their previous vote on the Report of the Special Committee on the College. A survey of departmental representatives indicated large opposition to the proposal, and in a revote the Forum came out strongly against it.

Forum Passes 3 out of 5

On November 11, Susan Hong brought up five resolutions which had been adopted at the November 3 New England Student Conference for Impeachment at the University of Massachusetts. The first resolution was: "Resolved: That we, the Student Forum of Middlebury College, call for immediate impeachment of President Richard M. Nixon for high crimes and misdemeanors against the American people."

There were some objections to the tone of the statement. It was explained that it followed the wording of a grand jury indictment, and that impeachment does not mean presumption of guilt. The Forum passed the resolution.

The second resolution read: "Resolved' That we, the Student Forum of Middlebury College, demand that new Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections be called following the impeachment and conviction of Richard M. Nixon." Many members objected to this demand because it would require a constitutional amendment.

Rick Eldridge pointed out that this would be cumbersome, as an amendment must be ratified by 36 states. The Constitution already has provisions for succession, which most members felt should be followed. The resolution was defeated.

The third resolution, passed by the Forum with little debate, read: "Resolved: That we, the Student Forum of Middlebury College, call for the Congress to appoint an independent Special Prosecutor for the Watergate Affair and related crimes."

Pam Marsh read a letter from the White House written in answer to her request for the Congressional appointment of an Independent Special Prosecutor. The letter assured her that the Prosecutor would be independent, but that he had been appointed by the White House.

The Fourth resolution was defeated. It read: "Resolved: That we, the Student Forum of Middlebury College, demand that the confirmation of any person nominated for the offices of the Vice Presidency or Attorney General be delayed until such time as impeachment proceedings have been implemented and the President has been tried by the Senate."

It was pointed out that again the Constitution covered such matters. Also, many felt that it might present problems for the country to be without an Attorney General and Vice President for the duration of impeachment proceedings.

Finally, the Forum passed the resolution stating: "Resolved: That we, the Student Forum of Middlebury College, demand that together with its investigation of the Watergate Affair and related crimes, the Congress shall include the following within the impeachment proceedings: the ITT scandal, the misspending of campaign funds, the illegal bombing of Southeast Asia and other war crimes, the military take-over of the Allende government in Chile, the establishment of a secret police force for five days in 1970, the harassment and imprisonment of political dissenters, and the impounding of funds appropriated by Congress (the Hospital Funds)."

Hong reported that the three resolutions passed would be sent to Vermont Congressmen.

Revote on Curriculum

At the November 11 meeting, Lorny Clement requested that debate be reopened on the amended Curriculum Proposal. There was general agreement that the vote taken on November 4th was contradictory, and that the motion had been misunderstood. Nat Forbes stated that the faculty had requested an explanation of the "reversal" vote.

As there had been no actual debate on the idea of concentrations prior to the vote on the amended Proposal, an explanation was difficult. The Forum voted to reopen discussion, but to postpone it until November 18th, when it could be on the agenda. It was felt that it would be "ramming it through" if the Forum acted immediately, as not all representatives of opposing sides of the issue were present.

On November 18th the Forum reopened discussion on the Proposal. Nat Forbes pointed out that the previous vote indicated that members of the Forum supported the idea of concentrations rather than the major. He suggested that there might have been confusion during the lengthy November 4th meeting.

Debate centered on implementation of the Proposal. Possible problems in such programs as double majors and Pre-Med were discussed. Difficulties arose because no one knew definitely how the Proposal would affect such programs.

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Stafford favors equal energy allocation

Federal efforts to meet the naton's energy shortage should be carried out without favoritism and without destroying vital environmental protection laws, U.S. Sen. Robert T. Stafford, R-Vt., said in Washington on November 14.

"If some Americans are going to have to get along with less heat and les electricity and less gasoline, then I feel all Americans should share in that condition," Stafford said.

"And, I mean all Americans, no matter who they are," the Vermonter said in his weekly radio report. "I pledge my best efforts to see that equity is the resulty whenever the federal government plays a role in the allocation and use of our scarce energy supplies."

Turning to the mounting pressures to relax environmetal safeguards, particularly in concert with proposals to permit the use of so-called "dirty fuels" that are most available in the nation, Stafford said:

"I realize that it may become necessary to relax environmental safeguards on a temporary, case-by-case basis to meet our indispensable energy requirements this winter.

For that reason, I stand ready to vote in favor of permitting a new balance between our environmental and energy needs during this period of the energy shortage.

"But," Stafford went on, "I also stand ready to oppose efforts to permanently destroy our environmental protection laws because of the pressure of the energy shortage.'

He said there is a "sense of urgency" in the Congress as it attempts to respond to the energy shortage, and he added:

"If government at all levels performs its task fairly and with an even hand, Americans will respond as they always have in time of need--with courage and with dedication to the national interest."

the middlebury campus

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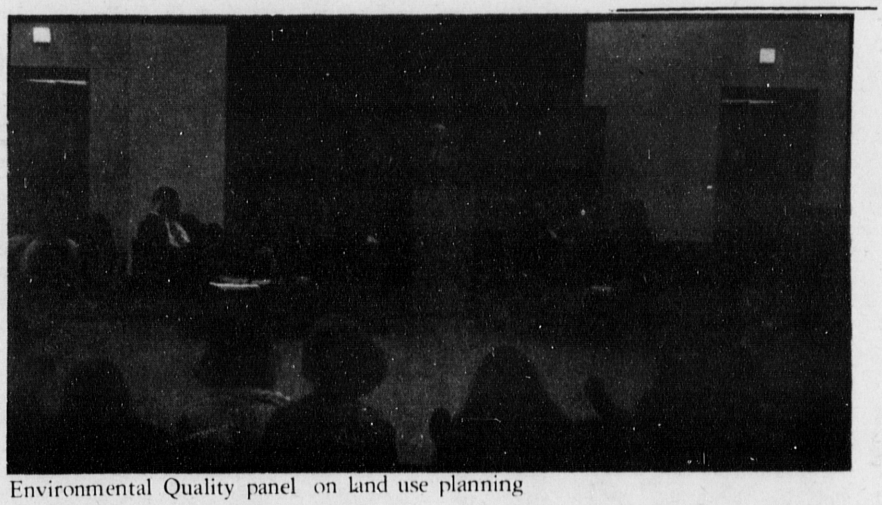
land use planning vital



Environmental Quality panel on land use planning

By JOCELYN SAMUELS

On Thusday, November 15, a group of planning and environmental experts participated in a panel discussion with members of the Middlebury faculty. The event was entitled "Politics, Planning, Development, and Environment." The discussion involved questions on the legitimacy of planning, its goals in Vermont, and a comprehensive definition of its function.

The participants were Mr. Clifford Goldman, a member of the New Jersey State Planning Commission and an executive of the Hackensack Meadows Project, Mr. Wells, a Vermont state planner, and Mr. Kiley, a landscape architect, representing the "private sector of planning." Faculty members present were Mr. Woodin (Biology), Mr. Clark(Geography), and Mr. Smith (Economics).

One of the major issues discussed was the question of the planner's 'legitimacy' in deciding what is best for the people. Mr. Woodin stated that planning is basically a "lesson in futility," as financial and political problems prevent it from progressing beyond the preliminary stages. Mr. Goldman said that plans pose ideals that "stretch political feasability," and that planners must settle for less than what they originally wanted.

Mr. Wells described Vermont's land use legislation, Act 250, in which Step 1, adoption of the state land use plan is bypassed, and Step 2, state and district environmental commissions' reviewing of applications for development, is put into effect immediately.

A discussion of Vermont's planning objectives ensued. Mr. Smith identified the starting point as deciding what the plan will be, and for whom it will be instituted. He criticized Vermont as having only one limited objective, the containment of large developments, and no "clear mandate of where it's going."

Smith bemoaned the emphasis on the recreation (i.e. ski) industry, which, though providing the greatest boost in employment, is "liquidating our high income areas, and promoting low income areas," by giving the lowest salaries. Mr. Wells defined the proper objective as the ability to provide diversity of employment opportunities, preferably within established manufacturing areas (Act 250 tries to do this).

The discussion led into an effort to define planning. Mr. Kiley held out for humanism and creativity in planning, feeling that a "holding mechanism" is not enough. Mr. Goldman stated that the protection of natural resources and planning for the people are two separate issues, which the Hackensack Project tried to balance.

Mr. Kiley stressed the importance of idealism, beauty and sensitivity to the land in planning, which cannot be done simply through data and mathematics. Mr. Wells mentioned the necessity of determining values in the early stages, including questions such as should the rural character of Vermont be preserved in the face of growing population? By Vermont state law, in allocating land to development (Act 250), all facets of the plan must be considered.

A question and answer period followed. One audience member asked if planning was necessary, or if "things should be allowed to happen naturally." Mr. Clark raised the problem of determining what is natural. He suggested that coercion be avoided, but that institutions be shaped so that the results are valuable.

Mr. Kiley stated that, at this point, most planning is isolated, but that the "broad situation" should be known, even if nothing can be done. In response to a question about what kind of training is necessary for planning, Mr. Kiley also said that a team of planners is most effective, thus paying attention to all aspects and viewpoints (e.g. economical, ecological, architectural). Mr. Goldman stated that trainingis not as important as opportunities for and favorable attitudes toward planning our man-made environment.

is nuclear power the answer?

On November 28, Vermont Tomorrow, an environmental action group, announced plans for a panel discussion on "Vermont's Energy Needs: Is Nuclear Power the Answer?" The discussion is free and open to the public. It will be held Thursday evening, December 6th, at 8:30 p.m. in Vermont Hall at the Tavern Motor Inn, in Montpelier.

Participants in the panel represent a number of interest groups involved in the nuclear controversy. Dr. Arthur Tamplin, of Washington D.C., a research physicist and co-author of a book entitled, Poisoned Power: The Case Against Nuclear Power Plants, will explain his concerns about the safety of nuclear fission plants.

James Griffin, who holds three key posts in the Vermont utility industry, as President of Central Vermont Public Service Company (CVPS), the Vermont Electric Power (VELCO), and President-elect of the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corporation, will describe the utility industry position.

Dr. Martin Johnson, Secretary of the Agency of Environmental Conservation, will share his point of view on the advisability of further nuclear power generation.

Peter Franchot, Executive Director of Vermont Tomorrow, emphasized the urgency of the subject: "There is enormous pressure on the State of Vermont," Franchot said, "to meet its regional responsibilities and to construct another nuclear power plant. All of this comes during an energy emergency and at a time when the wisdom of making a further commitment to nuclear power is being seriously questioned."

Franchot noted the concerns about nuclear power raised by consumer-advocate, Ralph Nader, in a recent speech at the University of Vermont. He called for a full public discussion of the nuclear question. "We do not want this critical decision to be made without full public understanding and debate," he declared.

special report discussed

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

Another meeting to discuss the curriculum proposals of the Committee on the College was held on Wednesday afternoon, November 14, in Munroe Faculty Lounge. Professors Peterson (Mathematics), Hill (English), and Clifford (History), members of the Committee, attended, as did approximately 20 students and five other faculty members.

Dan Somers, Vice Chairman of the Student Forum, opened the meeting. He noted that the Student Forum had voted to recommend to the faculty two amendments to the proposal. The amendments call for three, not two, curriculum divisions in which to choose concentrations, and suggest that a series of only four courses be considered as a possible concentration.

Somers started the meeting by asking if there was any faculty consensus on the Committee's philosophy and whether or not they would vote for the proposal? One faculty member said that he felt the faculty liked the general idea of concentrations.

Much of the talk at this meeting centered on topics that had been extensively discussed at previous meetings. A student objected to the Committee's proposal on the grounds that it meant more requirements and that students' opportunities for self-discipline were being curtailed. Mr. Peterson said that he did not see what was wrong with requirements. Mr. Hill suggested that perhaps the problem was really one of deciding where to draw the line on how much was required, rather than deciding whether there should be any requirements.

Another student expressed the feeling that it would be wrong to force students to take courses in an area in which they had no real interest. Somers said that distribution requirements had been done away with because the required courses were felt to have little value and did not seem to give a student a thorough knowledge of a subject. He asked why five or six courses in an area would be better than one or two, and suggested that the last course in a concentration would amount to nothing more than a distribution requirement.

Mr. Hill said that a student would hopefully become more interested in the subject he was studying, and that this would make the last courses of a concentration the best. Later in the meeting, Mr. Peterson said that he hoped students would become interested in an area if they were committed to it.

The question of why students could not have a choice of following either a major or a program of concentrations was again raised in this meeting.

Mr. Baldwin (Geology) then spoke. He said he was nervous about the idea of extending requirements. He felt that the Committee's proposals tended towards three directives.

(1) The new program would require each student to be engaged in two areas of study. (2) It would help students who did not see one specific area in which they wanted to major. (3) It would cause the departments to examine themselves, in

continued on p. 4

Bicentennial activities planned

By TOM PLUMB

On November 15, a meeting was held at the Middlebury Chamber of Commerce office to set up a Bicentennial Planning Commission. The Chamber acted as the coordinator by bringing people together to plan the local Bicentennial activities and by offering administrative support to these plans.

The meeting was an informal discussion of what Middlebury will do for the nation's 200th birthday. About 20 people attended. Discussion centered on the possible implementation of the townscape design contest ideas, the creation of a performing arts center, and the restoration of rail passenger service through Middlebury.

The performing arts center is envisioned as being a complex including the Frog Hollow Crafts Center, the Sheldon Museum, a new Blacksmith Shop, and an outdoor symphony in the old wool mill next to the Alibi. Since this would be a regional attraction as well as a drawing card for bicentennial tourists, rail passenger service would, under this proposal, be the mode of transportation to and from Middleburv.

It is also hoped that the service will continue beyond 1976.

It was agreed that the old depot (presently owned by a man in Hartford, Ct. and housing an automotive parts store) would be the best place for the new depot if it could be reacquired. It would be the best location because "We think of

continued on p. 15

poli sci majors reject special committee report

By JIM McNAUGHTON

The debate over the curriculum proposals of the Special Committee has continued throughout the semester. The major complaint of the critics has been the lack of any concrete information about the likes and dislikes of the students at large. In one attempt to shed some light on the problem, the student advisory council of the Political Science department polled its majors on the proposals.

The department is one of the larger ones at Middlebury, and occupies a middle ground between the humanities and the sciences. The results of that poll, originally intended for use within the department alone, were thought to be too important to go unnoticed by the college community, and the decision was made to release them.

The poll was conducted in political science classes during the week of November 5-9, and fifty of the 110 majors responded. The most important single message which emerged was widespread dissatisfaction with the curriculum proposals as a whole and sharp opposition to some of its specifics.

By a margin of 68% to 28% the students called for rejection of the proposals. This supports the findings of the Student Forum Curriculum Working Group survey made early in the semester. The Working Group found that students at large opposed the concept of a concentration by 73% to 27%, while those in the social sciences opposed the report by 64% to 36%.

Hostility to the report was strongest among the sophomore Political Science majors (78% opposed), who have most of their academic choices still before them. Seniors received the report most favorable, though a majority, 56%, still rejected the proposals. Of the minority who supported the proposals, very few were willing to see the plan put into effect without some degree of revision and amendment.

One student in favor of the proposals wrote, "I believe that the curriculum proposals are definitely aiming at some of the essential and fundamental questions regarding the meaning of a liberal arts education," a feeling shared by many of those in favor of the proposals. They were more likely to indicate that the philosophy of education implied in the proposals conformed to their own attitudes than were those opposed (71% vs. 44%).

Students opposed to the proposals, on the other hand, were much more likely to indicate that practical or logistical considerations contributed to their overall attitude (53% vs. 14%). One student commented, "In practice, I think the new proposals will fail." Another wrote, "I'm afraid it wouldn't work well enough to be even as effective as the present system."

Freedom of Choice

Students on both sides of the issue referred with equal frequency to the effects of the proposals on freedom of choice for students. One student argued against the plan because "the proposal would tend to take away the individual's freedom to study, in his major, those subjects which he fells will be useful in his future." Another argued that "the proposal should be adopted to change the quality of choice-making at Middlebury."

The students were virtually unanimous in opposition to the section of the Report of the Special Committee which calls for the division of the college into two groups, the "sciences" and the "humanities". The Special Committee would seem to have the best chance of getting their plan adopted if they deleted this portion of it.

Perhaps because political science majors would not be materially affected, support was about equal for either a three-way or four-way division (those in favor of the proposals tend to prefer four divisions, while those opposed preferred three). Political science majors would have essentially the same opportunities whether or not the humanities and the foreign languages were separated.

When asked to consider their own department, political science majors showed a solid loyalty, saying by a three to one margin that they prefer a full major in their department to a five to seven course concentration.

This indicates that the department could expect only a slight defection of students away from a full advanced major if the report were implemented. There is no way to judge whether enrollment might increase.

Philosophic and Scientific

More than most other departments, political science presents strong elements of both philosophy and scientific method. This makes it difficult to plan a single concentration which would not only give concentrators a coherent picture of political science as a discipline, but also prepare some students for the advanced major and graduate work as well.

The majors rejected almost unanimously any concentration which would give predominance to one wing of the discipline. They endorsed instead both aspects of political science, prefering either a mixture of the two (70%) or a choice between one or the other (22%).

Regardless whether political science is put into the sciences, or the social sciences alone, the majors do not want to see the philosophical side of their discipline subsumed by a scientific whole.

Another factor which would partially explain the students' opposition to the proposals is the fact that they are already diversified in their course selections. A quarter of all majors are double or joint majors. 66% of the juniors and 88% of the seniors have taken four or more courses in another department.

In addition, 38% of the seniors have taken four courses in two different departments. (It should be noted that a concentration would be more rigorous and coherent than any four or more courses in one department. However, we do not yet have any standards with which to measure the coherence or value of a student's excursions into departments outside his major.)

Migration

Another serious question raised by the Report of the Special Committee is the way enrollments in each department will change. Where will students migrate, especially if their choices are restricted to certain other departments?

For political science students, history is the most popular second department. Amomg double and joint majors, the most frequent combinations are with history (9) and the foreign languages (Russian, 4; Spanish, 3; German, 2; French, 2).

Winter Terms tend to follow similar lines, with few students venturing into the natural sciences. Next to their own department (a great favorite for winter term), the most popular single department is again history. Other courses taken fall in the humanities, the remaining social sciences, interdepartmental courses, and foreign languages, in that order.

The affinity political science majors have for the history department was demonstrated very clearly when majors were asked to pick a hypothetical concentration outside their major. In the two-way division situation, two-thirds of the majors chose the history department, with religion, English, and philosophy filling in most of the remainder.

If this version of the proposals prevailed, it appears that the history department would provide second concentrations for the vast majority of political science students.

If a three- or four-way division prevailed, adding the natural sciences and removing history from the choices available to political science students, few would turn to the natural sciences (only 20%). They would move to the same departments they now prefer, but with twice the frequency.

English, philosophy, religion, and Americal literature could expect from ten to over twenty political science students each to come knocking at their doors looking for second concentrations. Fewer than 10% of the students would turn to the foreign languages.

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Pulitzer poet gives Abernethy lecture

By BARBAR KRITCHEVSKY

On November 30th, poet Anthony Hecht presented the annual Abernethy Lecture for Distinguished American Writers in Dana Auditorium. Hecht, who won the Pulitzer Prize in 1967 for his volume of poetry, The Hard Hour, is presently poet-in-residence at the University of Rochester. His lecture was a reading of selected poems.

Professor Robert Pack (English) introduced the poet, who began the reading by prefacing each poem with a short introduction explaining his references and allusions.

Throughout the reading, Hecht showed his skill in writing various styles of poetry. His work deals with diverse subjects, ranging from a "literary love poem," to a segment of a poetic translation, to two extremely powerful poems about war.

Hecht's poetry centers on the basic themes of pain and loneliness. He deals with the painful realities of death and war, and the equally devastating personal feelings of loneliness and lost love. Yet his work also shows a biting, often sarcastic wit, and a perceptive sense of humor. His poems are often very personal, with subjects or ideas taken directly from his own experience.

Hecht is a highly academic poet. All of his works, even the humorous ones, abound with images and allusions, most frequently drawn from classical or Shakesperian works.

One of his poems, "Going the Rounds; A Sort of Love Poem," uses the image of the Goddess Fortuna and her wheel of fortune. The poem includes references from The Mirror for Magistrates, a book which warns magistrates to be kind to their subjects, lest they themselves fall from power one day.

Hecht also read a selection from "Rotes and Ceremonies." This poem is based on one of his experiences in World War II, when he was among one of the first soldiers to enter a German concentration camp. He begins with the image of the baby Jesus, known as Emmanuel. Emmanuel, he explained, means "God with us" in German, and was inscribed on the German soldiers' belts and buttons. Hecht described seeing these words on a dead soldier's belt as he approached the pictures. The poet is first sitting at home writing the poem, then he is in the execution chamber of the camp, panicking as the door locks, listening to the last prayer of an old man about to die.

In contrast to this mood, Hecht followed with a brilliantly amusing but still unsettling poem, "The Ghost in the Martini." The speaker of the poem is a middle-aged man, dining with a young girl. She asks him what he was like when he was young. He says that she would not have liked him then. An insulting voice from the martini confronts him. It is the voice of his youth, returning and admonishing. In the end, he conquers the voice, and leaves with the girl.

Hecht also presented several other poems, including a pastoral poem,,"After the Rain," and a poem about the Vietnam War.

special committee ...

continued from p. 3

formulating concentrations.

Mr. Peterson said that this appeared to him to be a fair evaluation.

Mr. Baldwin then said that he thought there could well be an easier way to accomplish much the same things. He suggested that departments allow students to substitute advanced courses in cognate fields for courses in the major. He also contended that the departments were already evaluating their programs and did not need a new curriculum for this to take place.

Baldwin also talked about the differences, mentioned in the Report, between methodology and content. He said he feels that it is bad to simply push content into a student, and that a student should instead be allowed to become a "worker" in his area of interest. He said that courses stressing this could be introduced now.

One student complained that it seems that all questions about improving the advising system have been pushed aside. If the new system were approved, the student suggested, advisors would no longer be necessary because each student would only have three decisions to make.

Mr. Clifford said that everything would not be so "pre-packaged" under the new system. A student would choose courses in his concentration, and these would, in theory, come out in a coherent sequence.

Various students and faculty members commented on possibilities of instituting various types of core curriculums, or requiring certain courses, as alternatives to the Committee's proposal.

Mr. Baldwin mentioned that perhaps one way of seeing that all students study in various areas was to limit the number of courses that could be taken in any one division. Mr. Hill said that he dislikes the idea of establishing a maximum, as it often forces a senior to start sampling new areas. A student said that he wondered if this were really any different from being required to sample new areas at first.

people into politics

By GINNI LEIGH

The old Middlebury College Republican Assembly in undergoing a change. Its constitution is being rewritten and the organization is being renamed "People Interested in Politics." Its president, Mike Mulligan '75, feels that the old group was obsolete and he has tried to change it into "an organization which is viable and in which students are interested." He hopes to offer "beneficial activities for the college community with greater interest for the students."

Mulligan has been assisted in his efforts by Robert Buxbaum '74, a student who has been politically active. Robert Buxbaum expresses the feeling that "everybody is so damn apathetic and alienated on this campus." He thinks that People Interested in Politics has two goals. The first is to provide the means for students to get directed to political activities off campus, and the secind is to encourage activity and participation on campus."

Buxbaum said that whereas REAP provides information that students otherwise would not receive, People Interested in Politics will attempt to "bring the mainstream of the students into political activity."

Mulligan has also received organizing assistance from Jay Hulme '75, the MCRA vice-president, and several other politically interested students on campus. They have conjured up three projects that Mulligan thought could "actively involve Middlebury students." Two were submitted by students responding to People Interested in Polititics publicity.

The first project, suggested by Laurel Berner '77, will be a consumer poll of the major food stores in town. On a practical level, this will show newcomers in the area, especially Middlebury freshmen, where to find the best food buys in town. On an experimental level, the publishing of prices may put competitive pressures on the stores, resulting in lower prices.

Joann Scott '75 is interested in the Kraftco Cheese Plant. With the help of four or five others, she intends to determine the Middlebury citizens' attitudes towards Kraftco, how they feel it would affect their lives, and how they could politically combat it. This will be done through a poll mailed to a percentage of the townspeople. She will also be conducting some verbal polling to "get a more succinct, subjective viewpoint," said Mulligan.

"These two projects will not be completed until the end of Winter Term due to academic pressure," Mulligan said. He hopes that when the reports on these two projects are published, there will be more participation in the group.

The third project has already taken place, under the direction of Robert Buxbaum. The project involved going to Long Island to help with the last five days of a local Democratic campaign, in which he had been involved. This writer participated in the venture. It was an opportunity to do more than sit back and read about a campaign. Actually being involved in the work made it possible to learn first-hand what happens in a campaign headquarters, and to get a feeling for what goes on there.

From a practical viewpoint, it was interesting to see some of the legal aspects involved in voting, and the huge number of volunteers needed to run election day efficiently.

People Interested in Politics will be sponsoring a speaker during Winter Term. Rich Lewis, of Volunteers in Justice, will speak on the volunteerism of students and its effect on their lives.

Mulligan is also looking for more projects for Spring Term. Buxbaum suggested, tentatively, doing some independent surveys on the students' opintions of campus institutions, such as the Campus, WRMC, and MCAB. He thinks this could cause them to be "more responsive to the community." He hopes that in this way, People Interested in Politics will act as a "Ralph Nader" for the campus.

The Vermont Women's Center

Selectwoman speaks on women in politics

By LUCIA SOLORZANO

On November 12, Caryl Stewart of the Vermont Women's Political Caucus and Peg Martin, the town of Middlebury's first woman selectman, spoke on the problems of women in politics at the Community Cottage. The public meeting was sponsored by the Addison County Women's Center.

Ms. Stewart stressed the great need for "politically savvy" women. She felt that in their political and social awareness, women must concern themselves with power and not just education.

In order to attain this power, Ms. Stewart said, it is necessary that women learn about the whole political process and know where to make the right move when necessary.

Ms. Stewart noted that until more women are voted into polical offices, legislators will not give top priority to "women's" issues, such as quality day care and equal employment opportunities. She said that a strong political caucus must be formed by women in order to meet these ends.

The caucus, she explained , is more a network rather than an organization. It involves a good newsletter and telephone and postcard communications.

She added that grass roots women's organizations must be made to understand the need for and the workings of political power.

The image of the Vermont Women's Political Caucus is a powerful one, she noted. She felt, however, that it must keep chipping away, with politically savvy women doing a lot of hard work.

Ms. Stewart added that there are often problems with women's styles in political approach. "Women have a lot to learn about lobbying," she said. She indicated that many women she had seen were either, "as firm as molasses in January or too fluttery."

Ms. Stewart said that women have to begin to support other women. She suggested, however, that women must remember that they are not responsible for the actions of every other woman.

Ms. Peg Martin agreed that women have to "build up" adding, "It's not that you have to pound the table to be listened to, but rather the number of times you have said things that have made sense."

The central concern, she continued, was for women to be credible every step of the way. She added that women have to get used to being in the "hot seat" of political pressures themselves, rather than sitting at the edges of meetings, needling others to action.

impeachment...

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Copies of the petition were released to the Rutland Herald, the Burlington Free Press, the Addison Independent, and WCAX T.V. The Burlington Free Press gave front page coverage to the action and told Professor Michael Greenwood (Biology), AAUP Secretary of the Middlebury Chapter, that the petition was of particular significance because as of late October, it had been the only formal faculty statement on the matter in the state.

WCAX erroneously interpreted the number of faculty members polled to be the entire Middlebury faculty, a matter which was subsequently corrected in an explanation by Greenwood printed in the Addison Independent of November 15.

The Independent published the petition with an accompanying editorial, entitled "How They Stand." It congratulated the seven polled members of the faculty who refused to sign the petition, asking: "What has happened to the presumption that a man is considered innocent until proven guily? These days a man is smeared with guilt merely on the unsubstantiated charge of a television commentator or by an investigative reporter."

Professor Robert Hill (English) responded in a letter to the editor which explained among other things, that a call for impeachment does not necessarily imply presumption of guilt.

Chilean community, politics, and poetry

By JILL COWPERTHWAITE

On Sunday, November 14, the Spanish Club and REAP jointly sponsored three films on Chile. The films were made in Chile several years ago, with no foreknowledge of the country's recent political upsets.

Socialist Community

The first film was entitled "The Birth of a Community--Campamento." It traced the construction of a campamento, that is, a temporary shanty town, called Nuevo Havana (New Havana). This community identified with other struggling groups and pledged to fight against hunger, poverty, and exploitation.

In September 1970 Salvador Allende was elected President of Chile. He pledged to implement a socialist constitution through which the Chilean people themselves could take control of their own lives.

In the same year of Allende's election, thirty families invaded and siezed a portion of church land and began to form the campamento. They began by setting up temporary shacks. Others joined the makeshift community, and they organized themselves in order to survive. Eighteen months later the government had given 1700 of the residents a legal title to the land on the edge of Santiago, and funds with which to build new houses and institutions.

The film emphasized that the people of Nuevo Havana desire their own economic power and recognize the necessity to build their society by themselves. In their search for new values, they emphasize the need for self-government, a political self-consciousness, and full equality. They sought aid from the bureaucrats to enable their children to obtain an education through which they could learn about the workers.

The people of Nuevo Havana were also shown mobilizing for demonstrations to support other oppressed groups. When the Chilean Indians, who legally have no rights, were killed by their landowners, and the government in turn did nothing, the people of Nuevo Havana joined demonstrations of protest. As the commentary said "If their voices are not heard in the institutions, they will be heard in the streets." To realize themselves in the face of hunger, misery, and oppression, the people of Nuevo Havana "are willing to die for it, they have nothing more to lose."

Allende

The second documentary was an interview with Salvador Allende. Toward the end of the film he described himself as "a president the people can touch with their hands." He appeared as an honest, devoted leader.

Early in his life Allende came to Santiago as a physician with the belief that "the greater disease, the greater poverty, the greater poverty, the greater disease." But he said that he felt the need for man to have another dimension. He read a number of Marxist theorists and in 1937, at the age of 28, founded the Chilean Socialist Party.

Speaking of his program for the reconstruction of Chile, he said that agrarian reform was only a part of the program rather than a complete solution. He cited the example of the Mapuche Indians who often do not have enough to eat. Their problem is anthropological, cultural, and racial. They need more than agrarian reform, and the solution will take years.

Allende wanted Chile to recover its basic wealth and then use the resulting surplus to solve its economic and social problems. He attributed Chile's and Latin America's problems to imperialism. Even so, he said Chile's struggle was not against the U.S., but was directed only against the economic sector which exploits Chilean resources and hinders Chile's path to socialism.

To overcome the obstacles on the way to socialism, Allende spoke of the necessity of remaining within the law, despite the fact that he had to deal with a Congress which had no socialist majority.

Allende said that he understood the Cuban struggle and exchanged opinion with both Castro and Che Guevara. Even so, he emphasized that he and others were

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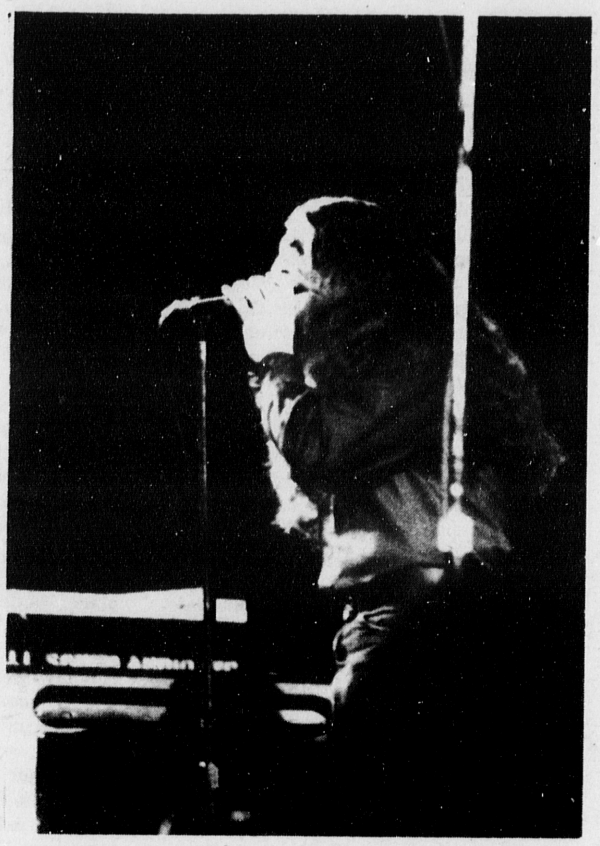
marshall tucker- bratty babies and vegetable wimps



By SETH STEINZOR

Dear John,

Sorry to send this letter via the Campus, but I couldn't remember your box number. Anyway, tell the rest of the guys on the Concert Committee that I said thanks and that I'm sorry I can't pick up on their generous offer.

I'm sure that Athens is simply lovely this time of year. On the other hand, I can't afford to miss any phys. ed., a "for real requirement for graduation" as our Dean of Students so delicately and persuasively puts it, and I kind of wanted to write this review in any case.

No hard feelings, okay? I do understand that it wasn't your fault. In fact, for once I can't even blame the disaster on the band, or on Kollidge Kids, or on anybody. We are confronted instead, my friend, with a problem in Group Dynamics.

But before we get off on that, I'd like to mention something concerning my critical assumptions, for the benefit of that bearded fellow who keeps informing me that my little treatise on the James Montgomery Concert "bites the hairy wazoo."

Now, I realize that functional illiteracy is a distressingly common ailment among the inmates here at the Armstrong Remedial Center for the Hopelessly Overprivileged, but I should hope that anyone who has followed my ravings over the past month would have noticed the stunning fact that all of my judgements are TOTALLY SUBJECTIVE. Anybody who agrees with me either doesn't understand what I've written, the illiterate porridge, or has had most of the same experiences that I have. If the latter case holds, then he should come over to my place and get drunk with me and we can reminisce over old times.

In short, if your orgasm is my cold oatmeal, it ain't my problem. Maybe you should be reviewing rock concerts, public spectacles, and the story of your life, and I can write you nasty letters. I like what Hunter Thompson said. The only objective journalism he ever saw was watching a closed circuit TV in a general store in Aspen, Colorado.

I also should say, if only to protect my press pass, that I think the Concert Committee is doing a laudable job. Who could know from hearing the Montgomery Band's dynamic, driving, gutsy albums that more fun than was to be had at their concert could be more cheaply derived from putting a cat in an automatic dryer and watching it go around?

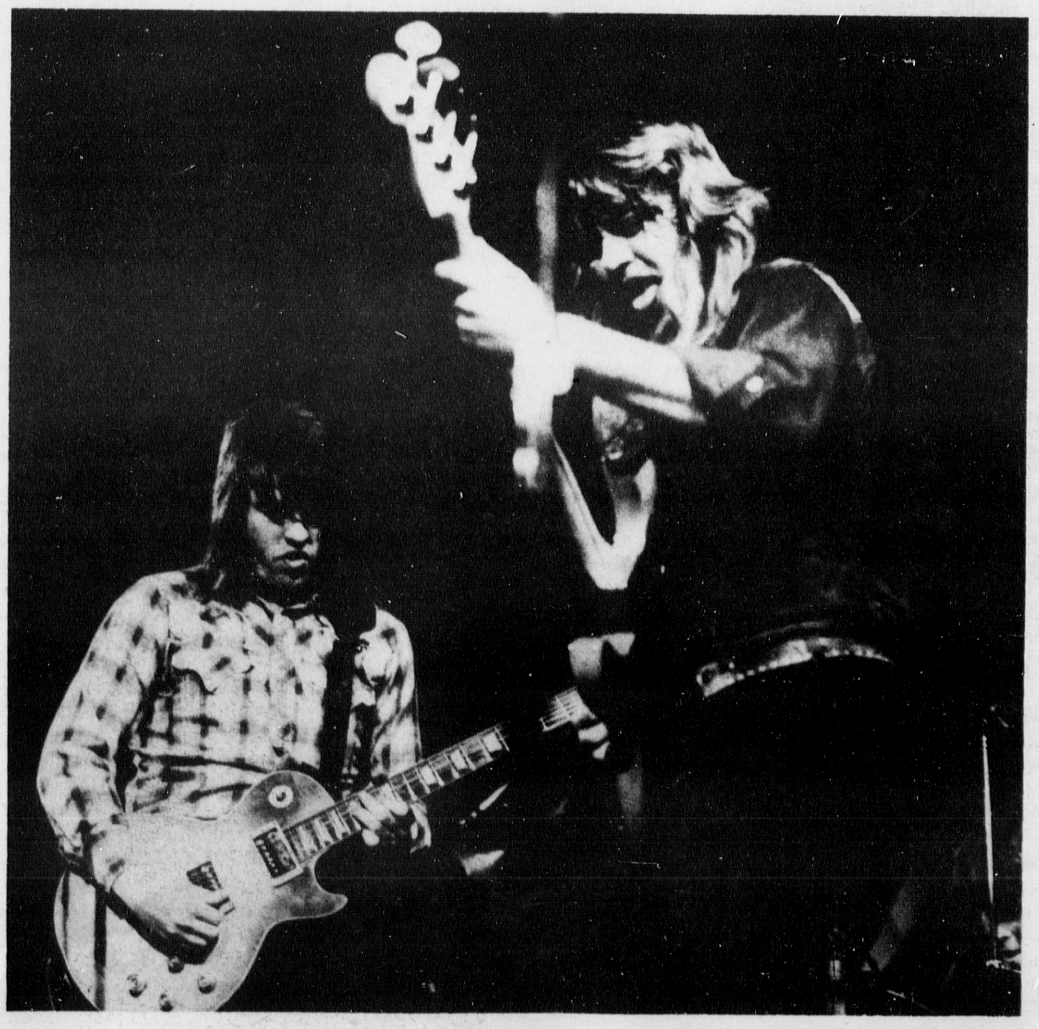
How could anyone possible know in advance that such a magnificent group of musicians as Marshall would behave in concert like a childish bunch of nerds?

One of the chief complaints I've heard about Marshall Tucker was that the band was so loud that the sheer volume of it had much the same effect on the audience as a garbage crusher has on orange peels.

Well, interestingly enought the excessive noise seems to have been due to the fact that the band was very, very pissed off. They had two complaints, each of which we shall shortly consider.

The high volume, which may be likened to that of a B-52 coming in for a crash landing on a gravel airstrip with a full load of 500-pound bombs, was the band's reaction to what it considered the lousyconditionsunder which it had to perform. Reactions like this are called, by us Philosophers of Human Behavior, "throwing the baby out with the bathwater," a quaint and useful Old Expression, very descriptive of many aspects of the American Experience. But I digress.

The band's first complaint concerned the Field House's acoustical properties, which indeed are admirably suited to basketball games, ice shows, and intramural farting tournaments. Not, however, quite the thing for music. On the other hand, it's all we've got.



There are those who might advocate the contruction of a Middlebury Filmore Northeast, possible just behind Addison Square Gardens, but I personally don't see how money for that could be forthcoming unless the administraton can arrange another winning season for the football team, and anyway I'd rather see a new library.

The band's other complaint was summed up quite aptly by, I believe, the bass player, who pointed out that the encore, a spiritual,was expecially appropriate because "this sure is a quiet place." The band found the small number and vegetable demeanor of those in attendance quite disappointing.

I have heard it said that people were having too much trouble maintaining the integrity of their eardrums to want to dance, but I think that this is only half the answer. It does not explain, for example, why, when I stood up to go innocently apeshit after my own charming fashion, I felt a curious tugging on my pants leg. Turning around on the assumption that this was some beautiful person driven half mad by my sheer animal grace, I was confronted with at least a score of pink-cheeked Kollidge Kreeps informing me at the top of their pimpled voices of their desire that I sit down, go away, or just plain die. Yes, the band was too loud. But I've heard and danced to much louder.

Sad, but true, Middlebury audiences areprobably the lamest flock of turkeys in the Western world. You might say that I should respect their god-given right to watch the show. Fine and well, but rock n' roll is dancing music, damnit, and in this particular instance there wasn't much show to watch.

In view of the nature of their constituency, I respectfully suggest that the Concert Committee set aside all plans for future rock concerts and concentrate instead on more suitable entertainment. I think that Liberace would go over just dandy here, if he came with fourteen kegs.

So it was a poor showing all around. The band demonstrated a lack of maturity hitherto reserved only for precocious six-month-olds with broken rattles, Middlebury once again flaunted its appalling wimphood, and I got mad and said nasty things which I'll probably regret later. Someday.

The warmup group, local talent calling itself "The Name Brand String Band," came off well, but only, I think , in relation to everybody else. This is a group of people who may for all I know be exciting, wondrously gifted individuals, but who collectively are fatally possessed by the Creeping Insipid.

Their stage presence is altogether sexless, with a lack of charisma equalled only by the blandless of their music. That's too bad, because they all seem quite competent on their instruments, even though the lead singer sounds like he's doing a bad Perry Como impersonation. Perry Como, quite wisely, never attempted to sing rock or bluegrass, however.

I'll say that the fiddler stood out for her cleanliness of technique and drive, and the she deserves better sidemen. As it stands, the group would be fine entertainment were one drinking wine around a campfire, but lacks an essential something on stage.

But what I really wanted to say, John, was that it was good to see you at the Alibi last Sunday.

Peace,
Seth

The Physicists : bad play, good acting

By JON LONOFF

Swiss playwright Fredrich Durrenmatt has marketed his own brand of swiss cheese with his work, "The Physicists." Any substance that the play might have had is shot full of holes by the end.

If Durrenmatt feels that comedy (which I presume is a general heading for his theatrical gimmickry, one-liners, melodrama and the like) serves as the best framework for a presentation of tragedy, then "The Physicists" is a tragic failure in just this theory.

When the play finally decides to stop being funny and get serious, somewhere in the second act, it becomes heavy-handed, talky and ultimately disappointing. To mask philosophy in the mad theatrics of whodunit and soap opera defeats the power of both philosophy (which, here, is tragic) and theatrics (comic).

A summary of the plot is enought to indicate its failure: It seems that nurses keep getting strangled at Frau Van Zahnd's, a classy sanitorium hidden in some germanic hinterland. The assailants are three physicists, all gone mad; one exists as Isaac Newton, another as Albert Einstein and the third as some chosen servant of Solomon. It takes the play all of fifteen minutes to tell us this and from then on the first act supplies us with some gratuitous comedy and violence which, when it didn't sound like a cancelled situation comedy, did sound like "The Edge of Night."

The plot decisively thickens in the second act, when we discover (surprise, surprise) that none of the men are mad at all, but rather three prominent physicists, two of whom are posing as mad to spy on the third, a genius with political potential. Both attempt to woo the recognized genius, Mobius, to their various causes. It is about this time that the comedy comes to a screeching halt. Durrenmatt decides, at last, to get down to business, which is generous of him since he's left himself a fourth of the play to cram the important in.

And does he cram! Comedy stops, action stops, everything stops—except talk. They talk and talk, steeping us in tired arguments about the scientist's moral responsibilities to his world. Finally, after all parties have been heard from (several times) Mobius manages to convince the other physicists to spare humanity the pain of it all by staying in the madhouse. And then, twist of all twists!, it is the good Frau Doktor Van Zahnd who is mad with dreams of controlling the world. To this end she has been copying one of her patient's notes during his prolonged stay.

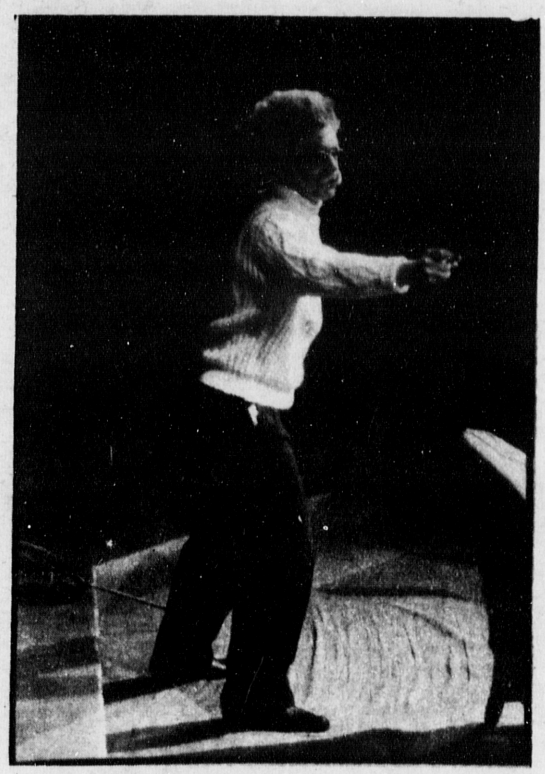
The scientists realize that there's nothing they can do. This fatalist struedel results in their entry into real insanity and, needless to say, the world lives unhappily ever after.

Is it comedy or moralizing that Durrenmatt is after? Or is it didactic entertainment? Allegory? Mystery? Melodrama? Durrenmatt's play is never quite sure what it's supposed to be and when. The battle, therfore, is all uphill for the actors and director take it on.

For the actors, especially, the author has provided a stageful of colorful, complex and inconsistent characters who demand a great range of skill. Surging into the fray the best they knew how, the cast worked to pound some life into the piece, falling short at some of the subtler aspects, but finally coming out shining.

Amy Gootenburg led the company to their victory, turning in a dynamic performance as the hunchbacked psychiatrist lost in her own madness. Stalking the stage like a wounded crow, Gootenburg never missed a moment, physically or emotionally, to hold the audience and fill the play with energy and authority.

The impressive bravura of James Myers' Mobius, though not strong enought to carry him safely through the quieter scenes, was, when controlled, a remarkable strength during his madder moments. With stooped shoulders and wracked hands, Myers' Mobius was most poweful in his confrontation with his family. But after that emotional moment, Durrenmatt relegated the character to painful dialogue and ethical tirading. Myers moved through this sludge with admirable finesse, falling short of a tour de force.



Kevin Commins (Newton), with a mincing bite in his speech, completed his first major role at Middlebury handily enough. Though Jeff Gerdes doesn't share the serious interest in theatre that the other "Physicist" leads have, he certainly held his own in their company as Einstein.

By the final night, all the minor parts had come to delightful life, principally Nancy Burns, as the weight-lifting head nurse; Janet Stanford, as Mobius' pathetic wife; Lyon Filmer, delivering some of the most painful dialogue this side of "Secret Storm," as the nurse who loves Mobius.

If the acting occasionally veered from subtlety, the lighting never came close. The light booth must have heard that the cast was storming the play, as opposed to acting it, and followed suit with the most annoying lighting effects, that were about as subtle as a bludgeon.

The set was more successful. Quite cleverly constructed, it became a wonderful villa suffering as much from splendor as from decay, even down to the details like the padded, vinyl covered doors complete with red occupancy lights, and a majestic fireplace.

It's not often that the staging of a play at Middlebury reveals the weaknesses of the play itself. Director Volkert and cast have managed to attack a lesser work, overcoming its inadequacies through conviction and talent, to provide an entertaining and interesting evening of theatre.

Kevin Commins as Newton, Jeff Gerdes as Einstein, James Myers as Mobius

One-acts with mentionable moments

By JON LONOFF

Acting and Directing, under the guidance of Erie Volkert, presented their final projects last weekend in the Hepburn Zoo. They were the outgrowth of classwork and intentionally casual in production. All four one-act pieces (two of which were condensed from longer works) certainly had their moments.

There were of course several outstanding features during the evening's mirth. The Tennessee Williams' piece, "I Rise in Flame Cried the Phoenix" was excellently done. The entire cast was quite impressive: Melanie Jackson, with subtle authority, as D.H. Lawrence's wife, Freida; Michael Katz, with definition and strength, as the dying Lawrence; and Carolyn Heard as the very touching Bertha, a close 'friend' of the family. Eve Ensler provided strong direction to make this moving play the highlight of the evening.

Other mentionables: Helem Gatling's energetic performance in "The Last Word", some clever blocking by director Bill Wellington on Van Itallie's "America Hurrah (Interview)", and Susan Christopher's and Craig Simmons' wonderfully inventive portraits in that same play.

Review: What hath Hannah wrought?

Editor's note: We wish to apologize to the writer for our delay in printing the following article, which was written in advance of the recent New York Times review of Nightwatchmen.

Nightwatchmen: by Barry Hannah, The Viking Press, 1973, 232 pgs, #695.

By SYBIL BRIGHAM

Nightwatchmen is a story of Pass Christian, Mississippi and of Southwestern Mississippi University. And **Nightwatchmen** is a mystery story. But the most pertinent question has to be : what hath Barry Hannah wrought?

To summarize the twistings and turnings of the plot and the characters would be unfair to the intricate scheme of the novel. But to give you an example, the characters include Thorpe Trove, a mildly wealthy bachelor of thirty-one with hair "like a ball of dead orange leaves and purple glasses," who rents rooms in his mansion to grad students from the University.

These grad students and their colleagues include a poet who drinks heavily and totes a pistol, and a knock-out named Didi with "jubiliant breasts" and an enticing gold ankle bracelet.

There is also a "Knocker" who knocks some of these grad students and others on the head, but neither robs nor molests them. On top of all this, there is a "Killer" who cuts off nightwatchmen 's and others' heads, then stuffs them in the commode.

Hmmmmmmm.

Thorpe Trove feels uneasy about the "propinquity" of these goings on, so he invites each of those involved to his bathroom to speak their stories into his tape recorder. And that is what the book is structured around: the transcripts of those tape recordings.

It's all so simple, you see...

What Barry Hannah has done here is to take "normal" people like you and me, with no normal human idiosyncrasies, and carefully warp them into creatures existing in their own bizarre little world right in the middle of the "normal" world. You want to laugh at their sicknesses, but somehow, you just can't.

Thorpe Trove finally discovers the real identities of the Knocker and the Killer. He finds that the Killer kills because he wants "to make others feel the endless loneliness with him. Their death is a hilarious practical joke on an old friend who didn't know he even knew you."

However, this human horror story is not resolved, immediately. Instead it is supplanted by a natural horror story—Hurricane Camille, which roars into the novel providing a rearranged world in which the characters carry on their strange life styles.

Many of the characters leave Pass Christian and seem to fall into normal lives. But they return to find they have not quite escaped the past. There are more murders and a kind of mercy killing with strange burials in out-of-the-way places. And then the bad dream is supposed to end, simply.

The book exists outside of all those good little things we cling so tightly to in life, like law and order, moral values and sanity. A good many people will not be able to let go their grip on the world to delve into what Hannah has created.

I am not sure it is possible to pass between this freak show and the everyday world. Hannah may have perverted his characters too far into the realm of the unreal and severed the normal transfer of the reader's mind between worlds.

Sometimes the characters' idiosyncrasies start to bore into your skull and you don't really care anymore who the Killer and the Knocker turn out to be; you just wish they'd get on with it.

Still there is something uncannily fascinating and frightening about the world of **Nightwatchmen**—that feeling that it is all lurking right behind your back and that you may catch it unexpectedly out of the corner of your eye.

Review: Proxmire as inspirational muscle man

By JESSE ISHIKAWA

You Can Do It! Senator Proxmire's Exercise, Diet and Relaxation Plan by William Proxmire, Simon and Schuster, 1973.

Huey Long wrote and published recipes for "potlikker", a Louisiana folk-dish. Lester Maddox had a television show and a talent for riding bicycles backwards. Theodore Roosevelt was not only a President, but a big-game hunter, too. John Kennedy and George McGovern both gained some renown for their historical works. All of which goes to show that politicians do not have to limit themselves to politics.

The latest political figure to try his luck in the apolitical arena is fitness buff William Proxmire, Senator from Wisconsin, and author of a recently-published health plan.

You Can Do It! Senator Proxmire's Exercise, Diet and Relaxation Plan is worth buying just for the dust jacket, on which the 57-year old senator stands in a classic pose. With the Capitol rising nobly in the background, Proxmire stands decked out in athletic attire, hands on hips, towel thrown over his shoulders, transplanted hair in place, gazing at a spot somewhere beyond the camera, looking like the Marlboro man without horse or cigarettes.

But if the cover is somewhat base, the book itself is truly inspirational. Designed primarily for those in middle or late middle age, You Can Do It! has got to be the greatest morale booster to come along since Frazier the Lion and Bobby Riggs. As with other health and diet plans, the success of the Proxmire Program depends almost exclusively on the reader's will to persevere. But Proxmire succeeds where the others fail in that he brings to his writing a driving force which cannot help but instill some sense of self-discipline.

The book opens with a flag-waving appeal to the reader's patriotism: "A country is no better or worse than its people ... as a people we are a physical wreck." "Personal pollution," he writes, is even worse than the Other Kind. The solution can be found by combining exercise, a good diet, and relaxation to produce stronger, healthier Americans.

When the Senator talks of getting in shape, he is concerned with the aerobic as opposed to the muscle-building effects of exercise. Relying heavily on Dr. Kenneth Cooper's Aerobics, Proxmire puts skating, running, and swimming at the top of his list. Football, baseball, and—heaven forbid—downhill skiing have almost no beneficial aerobic effects whatsoever, he claims.

The chapters on walking and running are particularly enjoyable. Basing most of what he writes on his own experiences as a five-mile-a-day jogger, Proxmire injects enthusiasm and delight into what is too often a dull, strenuous, and even embarrassing sport. His descriptions of the characters he meets on his Washington jogs add something lacking in other exercise manuals.

For the part on nutrition, Proxmire brings together the theories of nutritionists Dr. Lawrence Lamb and Adelle Davis. The result is a diet consisting of proteinaceous breakfasts followed by carbohydrate-filled lunches and dinners. Proxmire laments the downfall of the vegetable and the corresponding rise of unsubstantial, worthless snack foods and breakfast cereals.

If Proxmire's own diet—based on such un-delicacies as cottage cheese, fruits, and fish—seems somewhat spartan, he claims that it's brought him a "genuine, epicurean, physical joy in eating" that he never knew before.

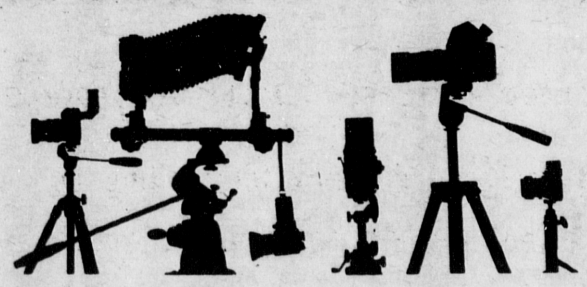
Unlike other health books, the Senator's gives equal time to relaxation. Although he says that "competition is the prime driving force in our enormously productive economic system," he also claims that it produces a nation of stress-filled people who have to learn to relax.

Relaxation is essential "if you are going to become the strong, organized, vital, happy personality you should be." Proxmire recommends biofeedback training, transcendental meditation, and just plain old good sleeping habits.

You Can Do It! is written with the evangelistic pride of the fat man who's just lost 50 pounds and can't tell enough people about it. But Proxmire's pride in his own physical achievements never becomes obnoxious or boring. Rather, he is at all times humorous, entertaining, and informative. If his book lacks the charts, statistics, and the dry scientific aura of other health manuals, its inspiring effect upon the reader cannot be matched.

Mobil
TED NOVAK'S
MERRY CHRISTMAS
FROM TED'S

THE MIDDLEBURY DARKROOM
AND MIDDLEBURY STUDIOS



Happy Holidays
64 MAIN ST
388-6441

New faculty

Barry Hannah and Judith McDaniel

By LUCIA SOLORZANO

Middlebury welcomes two new members to its faculty for the 1973-74 school year. They are Barry Hannah of the American Literature department, and Judith McDaniel of the English department.

Mr. Hannah is teaching an American literature course on William Faulkner and fictional writing in the English department.

Originally from Clinton, Miss., he graduated from Mississippi College near Jackson and attended graduate school at the University of Arkansas. His year's leave of absence is from Clemson University in Clemson, S.C.where he has taught creative writing for the past six years.

Mr. Hannah spends most of his time writing. His second novel, **Night Watchmen**, was released the week of October 1. He explained , "it deals with a series of tapes concerning curious knockouts and murders at a college."

His first novel, **Geronimo Rex**, also concerned itself in parts with a college setting. Hannah finds the college setting appropriate for his novels because, he noted, "it is relly a compressed world where you find a number of personalities under the same roof."

Hannah has begun work on a third novel, but would give no clues as to its content.

Hannah has never lived outside of the South, and calls his first impressions of New England "favorable." He claims that he likes snow, although, he added, "I've never seen a hard winter."

Hannah sees Middlebury College as "distinguished," its students "bright enough and alert." "As long as it's got keen, intelligent people after what they like avidly, you've got a good place," he said.

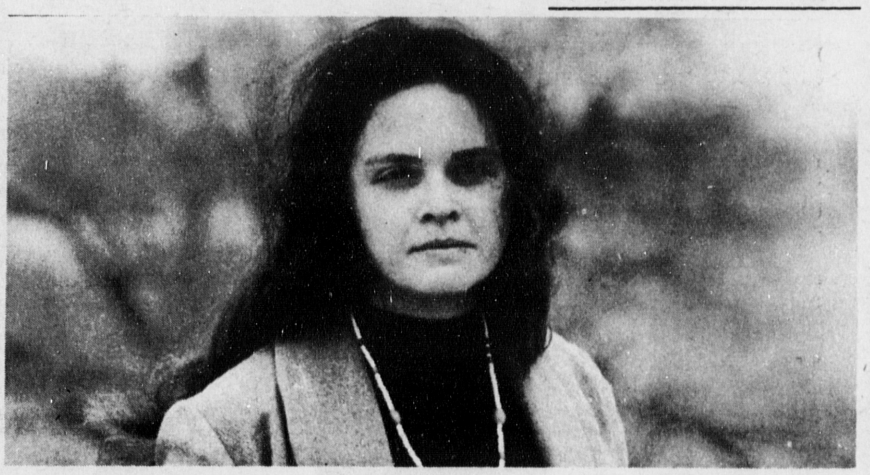
Hannah did not believe that he would have to vote on the report of the Special Committee on the College as it would not concern his year here. Although he admitted he was not that familiar with the proposal, he feels that "good students will find their own way, and no program is necessarily going to make it any better."

He stated, "I am more for individual learning: students on their own, grabbing for themselves." He added, "I don't have any trust in programs per se."

He believes that individual learning should concern only the teacher and student. "If the student is not learning enought," Hannah continued, "he should speak out."

Hannah added that he enjoys teaching and talking with people and having them talk back because, as he sees it: "people talking with each other, learning from others, that's what college is."

Barry Hannah



Judith McDaniel

Judith McDaniel is replacing Professor Prickett, who is on leave for the year. She is the instructor of a course in the 19th century English novel and teaches prose writing.

Ms. McDaniel has lived in Boston for the past six years, where she was finishing work on her doctorate at Tufts University. She has been teaching at Northeastern University for approximately four years.

Ms. McDaniel received her undergraduate education at Antioch College in Ohio and has done graduate work at the University of California at Santa Barbara, Northeastern University and Tufts.

Her dissertation is on women and the Victorian novel. She explained that it deals with "the role of the woman artist in society and what effect being a woman has had on how they wrote, especially when society's definition of being a woman was different from their own."

Ms. McDaniel considers herself a feminist, to which she added, "there is no professional woman today who cannot consider herself in some way a feminist."

Ms. McDaniel defined a feminist as one who "supports the male or female right to live outside of stereotyped roles." She was careful to add, however, that she hates being labeled a women's libber.

She feels that it is necessary to support every aspect of the women's lib movement, because, she reasoned, "you can't pick and choose with a popular movement even thought there may be some aspects you don't personally agree with."

Ms. McDaniel feels the Middlebury Women's Action Coalition reflects what is happening everywhere, thought, she added, the Middlebury group may be slightly undirected at times. She also believes those Middlebury women not in the coalition are equally as active.

Ms. McDaniel enjoys the contrast in the size of Middlebury College to that of Northeastern. She chose Middlebury deliberately for its country setting and the fact that it was a small liberal arts college. Northeastern, she added, has 40,000 students and a city campus.

The Middlebury-Northeastern contrast is also noticeable in the students, she explained, as Northeastern has open enrollment. At Middlebury, she remarked, there is more contact with the students.

One of the strengths of Middlebury College, Ms. McDaniels noted, is the value it places on being a small liberal arts community. She doesn't know exactly what it takes to make it, but she added, "Middlebury should keep it, whatever it is."

bristol jugband dance to be held

By TOM PLUMB

On Saturday, December 8, at 8:00, the Bristol Summer Program will present a Jugband Jamboree in McCullough Gym. It will be an unprecedented square dance extravaganza with Nelson Hallet as the caller and three big bands: "The Invisible Jugband," "Fly by Night", and "A Name Brand String Band," which are all local talent. Admission is 25¢, to benefit the Bristol Summer Camp.

An added attraction during intermission will be the unveiling of Tom Plumb's chin. It is at this time that he will shave as much of his beard as the amount of money collected prior to and during the dance warrants. He will shave an inch for every $50 collected, and the whole beard goes for $400. If the demand is great enough ($1000) he will shave his moustache off.

This money will also go to the Bristol Summer Program, which depends primarily on college benefits for its entire $2,000 budget. This program was originally conceived by college students as a limited, twice weekly schedule of activities in 1969. Since then the camp has expanded each summer, and last summer provided a 5-day week, 9 a.m.-3p.m. program on the Bristol Recreation Field, The camp runs for six weeks during July and August.

The purpose of the camp over the past five summers has been to crete an instructive and enjoyable summer for a group of 25 local children (10-14 years old) who otherwise would not have a chance to go to camp. These children are not physically or mentally handicapped. They are, however, limited by their environment which offers very few summer opportunities for children of their age.

Last year the camp program included the following activities: swimming (instructional and recreational), art projects, carpentry, sewing, outdoor sports, hikes (easy day hikes in the Green Mountains), trips to points of interest (tour of the dairy, Fort Ticonderoga, Granby Zoo, tour of the local newspaper, etc.), simple science projects, and an overnight in the shelter at the top of the Middlebury College Snow Bowl.

There are six staff members, three women and three men. The women live in one home in Bristol and the men live in another. They do their own cooking at one of the homes and eat dinner together each night, at which time much of the program planning is done.

The work is largely done on a volunteer basis. The program does provide room and board for the staff, but there is no set salary for the summer. The program also pays for gas for staff cars (three last summer). Whatever money is left over at the end of the seven weeks (one week is for planning and setting up) is split among the staff. Last summer this came to $85 a person.

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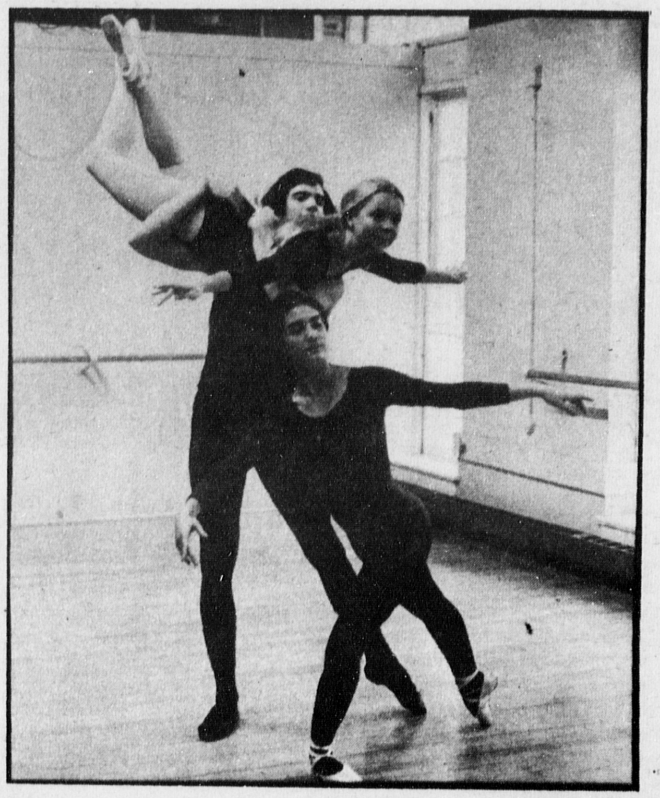
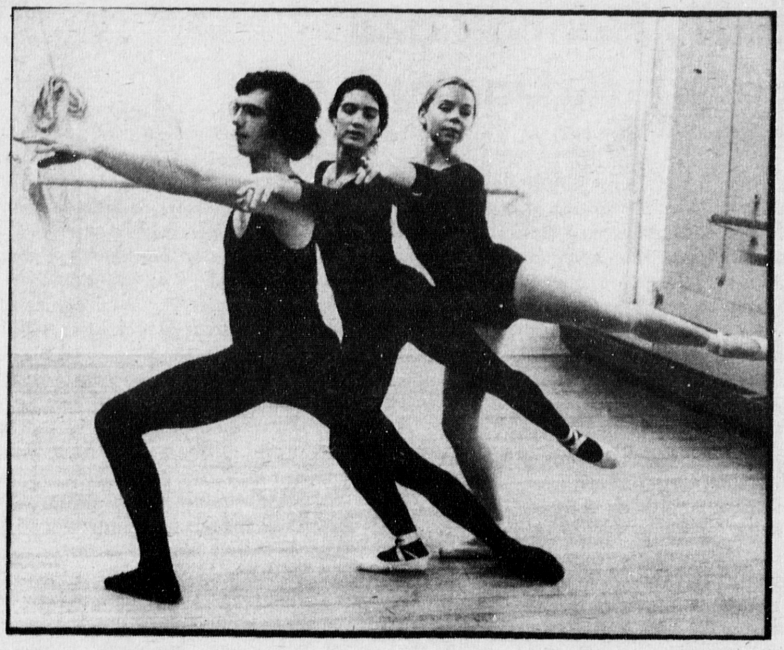
Winter dances tonight





By CHAR KOPLINKA

Tonight and tomorrow night, December 6th and 7th , the Middlebury College Performing Dance Group will present theirWinter Dance Concert. Performances are at 8 p.m. in Wright Theater. Admission is free.

Choreography at Middlebury has taken on new dimensions since the advent of credited dance courses. Before this year, dedicated or interested students could only find dance classes in the physical education department. Now that dance has become an integral part of the fine arts program, there is more time and opportunity for diverse exploration into the study of movement. The concert should reflect both that exploration and diversity.

Jose Limon, a famous Mexican modern dancer and choregrapher, once said, "I must find that dance to say what I have to say about what I am." The individuals involved in the creation of pieces for the Winter Dances-- Christine Lister, Elise Long, Carole Hatch, Deborah Jones, Johanna Boyce, Elise Augustave, Carol Kahn and Amy Wapner --have added their personalities to dance vocabularies and to enthusiastically convey "what they are." As a result, the concert's scope of movement ranges from the traditional ballet to the radical modern. There is even an ancient fertility rite dance.

The diversity of dances not only reflects the varied training, interests, and characters of the people involved in them , but also shows that Middlebury dancers are not afraid to rediscover the old while investigating the new.

Dancing is not something limited by a particular style or school of training. Although there are people in this group who have had extensive experience under famous ballet and modern teachers, there are also those who are dancing for the first time. It is this wide range of different movements and people which should make the Winter Dances a very special experience for the audience.

Review. Bartok in quad

Bartok: Concerto for Orchestra (1943); New York Philharmonic, Pierre Boulez, cond. Columbia MQ-32132.

Reviewed by ROBERT POLIFKA

Bela Bartok's Concerto for Orchestra is one of the great masterpieces-showpieces of this century. It is also one of the most un-concerto like pieces imaginable; however, it is a piece for virtuoso orchestra. The piece was Bartok's first major work after coming to America and it, singlehandedly, brought the first renown to this twentieth century master.

This new recording by the New York Philharmonic under Pierre Boulez is important for two reasons: one, Boulez, is acknowledged to be the finest living conductor of music of this century. Two, it is the first recording of a symphony orchestra made specifically for quadrophonic sound. The latter is no mean feat.

This forty minute work took a six hour session to record. The orchestra was recorded through twenty-sic microphones, placed next to the conductor in the middle of a circle of performers. Indeed, the listener hears the piece as if he were surrounded by 100 musicians. With violins to the front, cellos to the right, flutes to the left, trombones to the left rear, and trumpets to the right rear, there may be reason to be skeptical. This is hardly the way one is used to hearing music in a concert hall.

But the recording is not meant to be a duplication of the concert hall. It is a different sort of musical experience. What might not work for Bach, really comes off well for Bartok. It may take some getting used to, but can be quite effective.

Obviously this is a new technique and there are some problems, especially in balancing the sound across opposite tracks. The only serious flaw in the quad sound seems to be the relative inactivity of the right-rear speaker, which has the double basses, trumpets, and half of the french horns. For several of their important parts, the trumpets are moved to the left rear with the trombones, so, except for the bass drum, the right rear is a pretty blah area, mostly with cross room sounds. Otherwise, the quadrophonic contrast is fascinating and well executed.

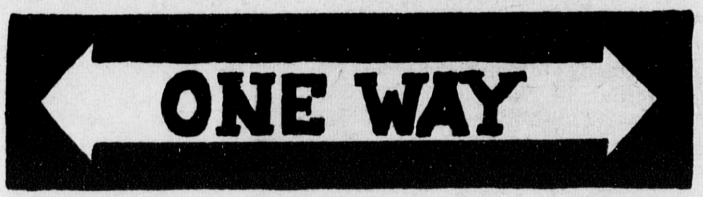
The performance itself is very good. Boulez is a very precise, cool-headed conductor. While this is not the best style for romantic music, it is perfectly suited to the more modern genre. The only movement which does not come as well as might be expected is the third, the Elgia. Boulez takes it at a good clip and just doesn't give it enough weight. The performance as a whole moves well along Bartok's own description of severity to brilliant "life-assertion."

Boulez's rhythmic and dynamic senses must be among the finest today. The textual clarity is especially unequalled in the first and final movements. While Boulez lets go in the fourth and final movements, the performance is by all other standards, a model of musical restraint. There are no excesses, let alone the vulgar ones that some conductors resort to. In fact, the contrast between the Bernstein recording and Boulez's is quite interesting. Most noticeable is Boulez's much firmer control over the orchestra, and the orchestra's improved execution. Bernstein muddles rhythms and sounds; Boulez remains pristine and clear.

The New York Philharmonic has improved technically since Boulez has taken over. Boulez wants, and gets, precision. In Bernstein's recording, half of the violin section is a mile behind the rest.

Not since Fritz Reiner's classic recording with the Chicago Symphony has Bartok's piece been so outstandingly represented on record. If a detached, hard-paced performance is not your style, you might try the Szell/Cleveland recording which is a fine balance, or the Solti/London Symphony, which I have heard is highly involved and musically superior. Of course, there is still Reiner, but the sound is not very bright, and this piece needs brilliant orchestral sound. Insofar as style, Reiner is still considered definitive and he was always one to get what he wanted out of an orchestra. I personally prefer Boulez's colorful sound and biting performance.

Columbia's quadrophonic sound "folds" down to good stereo sound. The orchestral placing becomes one of the standard patterns, but not the Philharmonic's usual. There are a few instruments that are out of place, such as the timpani on the left and the snare drum on the right, both with more presence than the violines. It is also peculiar to hear the flutes on the extreme left. The technical sound is superb and Columbia has gone out of its way to produce a very good pressing.



Letters to the editor

To the Editor:

Re the faculty meeting of November 5 — discussion of reform in Independent Study:

I was distressed to read that Dean O'Brien dismisses independent work in photography as having "no academic validity." Can one who so recently contributed to these pages a thoughtful interpretation of the work of Diane Arbus, maintain that the study of photography involves only "the learning of basic non-academic techniques?"

Would he extend his opinion to such course as, say; printmaking? What is the difference.?

The most obvious difference is that Middlebury has a master printmaker in the studio, but no photographer. However, Dean O'Brien seems to feel confident in students' ability to conduct book courses that are academically viable. The difference he sees between Schopenhauer and photography must lie in the material itself; and that difference is very hard to buy. It is especially clear to those who have practiced in the arts that the word is not the only vehicle for structured intellectual activity. Indeed, according to Rudolph Arnheim, visual concepts are the foundation of our use of language. To see means to understand. But one need not subscribe to Arnheim's view to recognize that a curriculum that ignores non-verbal cognition is narrow. There was someone who said that what one cannot verbalize one does not know: is this opinion to guide what will and will not be studied at Middlebury? If so, we'll have to throw out the Studio arts, and music as well.

I would affirm that the study of photography does have academic validity, and would point to Skip Atwater's achievement last winter term. He taught a course that was well structured, and which approached the techniques of photography as no more than the means to an end. That end was the exploration of certain concepts through, and in, photography — time, the sequence of events, psychological and visual equivalences.

On a practical level one must admit there seem to be problems. A lot of kids who would like to do independent work in photography are simply out to fool around. In fact, however, the "problem" is no problem. As it now stands, those individual faculty members who are most qualified decide which students may take 500 courses in photography. (I refer primarily to the studio art faculty.) Isn't this the best way?

Mary Jane Dickson

To the Editor:

We have been very concerned lately regarding the controversy over proposed distribution requirements or "concentrations" as the Special Committee on the College has phrased it. Disregarding exactly what constitutes an educated person (this aspect seems to have already been discussed in some depth), we are bothered by an underlying assumption which very few people seem to have seriously considered.

The assumption by the Special Committee that the College should assume a larger part of the responsibility for each student's education is based on a condescending attitude. It is taking for granted that a student is incompetent when it comes to choosing the direction his or her education should take. The initiative of virtually every student in this school is strong, otherwise he or she would not be here. With few exceptions everyone here is committed to learning.

We have the freedom now to concentrate in two areas requiring disparate modes of thought if we so choose. Regardless of the amount of choice still open to students under the systems of concentration proposed by the Special Committee, it is a definite step backwards and in the wrong direction. It would be better discussed in a high school than here at Middlebury.

Students should be encouraged to assume responsibility for their own education, not have the responsibility wrenched from them by a system of concentrations they neither asked for nor deserve. The proposed system would encourage the sort of student who would unquestionably accept someone else's (the Special Committee's) definition of education and who might never find out why he or she came to college. This system would be a small but significant step toward a dull uniformity and sameness among Middlebury students and graduates, in short, toward a Middlebury "product".

We appeal to President Armstrong not to let this happen. Learning should be a feast, not a forced feeding.

Jay Taylor
Gwendolyn J. Toth
Lucia B. Batchelder
Adrian Arganbright
Jocelyn Samuels
Jane Schwarzer
Mark L. Wemer
Holly L. Read
Ellen Hansen
Marijane Tuohy

To the Editor:

For many years there have been numerous reports in the media concerning disregard for the human rights of mental patients.

Alleged abuses have ranged from involuntary committment of people who never should have been in a mental hospital, to the abuse of insulin and electric shock treatments, to human brain experiments.

Since 1969 the Citizens' Commission on Human Rights (CCHR) which is internationally sponsored by the Church of Scientology, has been working to correct abuses where they have been found. There has been a growing interest in this cause over the past couple of years on many college campuses. Currently there are 15 CCHR sub-groups on campuses in Massachusetts alone.

There is a great deal that college students, donating merely one half hour per week, can do to help with the efforts of the Commission.

The Comission advocates that mental patients, as other citizens, have the right to a lawyer, to a chosen physician, to a court hearing, to write a judge, to write anyone for help, to talk to a chosen clergyman, to humane treatment without cruel and unusual punishment.

Their rights are necessary to a free and happy society. If you would like to work for these rights in your area, or if you have information you feel could be valuable to the Commission, please write me at 714 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02215.

William Bromfield
New England Deputy Director
Citizens' Commission on Human Rights

To the Editor:

Just saw "The Physicists", and thought I'd drop you a note. Lonoff says he likes it. Well, it was certainly more professional than "The Bacchae", if not as funny. One comment, though: I liked the blackout between the second and third segments, when only three red lights were left shining on stage. Red lights, I thought. Gee, I bet that means something.

Seth Steinzor

To the Editor:

I should like to point out an error in the Spring Student Course Guide. RU 351 (Dostoevsky) had an enrollment of 108 students last spring. The Guide lists the enrollment as 59. In addition the course description is totally inaccurate and there were no papers required. I do believe that either 1969 or 1971 statistics were used and the course since then has been revamped. The only accurate statement made about the course was the fact that examinations were oral. In future may I ask that all statistics be verified by the faculty before printing. I realize that the Guide was a rushed job but 100% inaccuracy is unforgivable.

George Motolanez

TONY'S PIZZA

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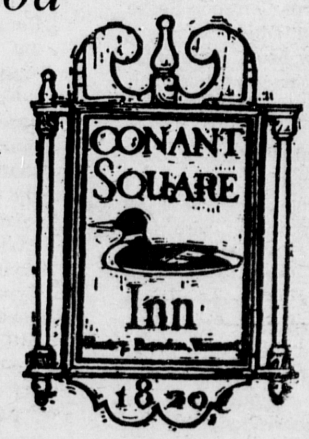

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College students may claim their number anytime before Jan. 8, 1974.

LAZARUS DEPARTMENT STORE

editorial

winter term withers

Last year the Educational Council narrowly voted in favor of retaining Winter Term as we know it. Advocates of this valuable progr, realizing that the defeat of Winter Term's critics did not destroy the threat of similar moves in the future., announced their intention of re-thinking and reforming winter studies. It appears that this essential inquiry was never undertaken, so that full attention could be given to the Special Committee's Report. Now that this subject has been laid to rest for awhile, we certainly hope that the College community's critical facilities and energies will be directed toward one of Middlebury's most highly regarded academic components.

The picture of our upcoming Winter Term is pretty bleak at this point. A series events have conspired to possibly put Winter Term in greater future jeopardy. The problems that develop next month could well be the seeds of serious opposition to Winter Term next year. It looks as if Winter Term will be basically plagued by a shortage of faculty and courses and an excess of students. The unfortunate situation partly arises because more faculty members than previously are on leave or on release time. College employment policy promises each faculty member every third Winter Term off. Somehow, plans went bad this year and the result is that more faculty than ever before can legitimately claim release time for having taught the last two Winter Terms. The Administration cannot turn to faculty currently on leave to ease the shortage.

The excess of students arises from the fact that the College is over-enrolled by about one hundred and that for some unfathomable reason, fewer than ever students are interested in independent Winter Projects or Winter Internships. Dean O'Brien has extended the deadline for such applications to December 7th, and we feel this should be pushed back even further. Reliable sources have reported that the Curriculum Committee, which screens applications, has grown quite adept in the use of the rubber stamp, a skill most faculty advisors already possess.

The Committee, in seeking solutions to the critical situation, has forced the faculty to enroll more students in its courses. Many offerings which teachers had originally conceived of as seminars have become lecture courses. It has also solicited courses from staff members, and has dredged up four or five soon to be announced 'sponge' courses which will have huge enrollments. These are supposed to be innocuous enough so that the estimated 100 to 150 students who do not receive any of their five choices for Winter Term will not mind being dumped into one of them.

It is quite possible that the January experience will not be taken terribly seriously. The pressures that have arisen threaten to ruin its academic validity and to shatter the College community's expectations of it. The administrative planning that resulted in the shambles of Winter Term prospects has badly let down the students and faculty, and richly deserves our wrath.

c.l.

the middlebury campus

where do we go from here?

It is Monday, the night of the aftermath. A few hours ago the Report of the Special Committee on the College was rejected by the faculty by a decisive vote of 71 to 34. Those of us who have worked for this outcome feel a bit ecstatic, but the ecstasy is tempered by confusion. Where do we go from here? In light of this vote, what is the significance of a year and a half of thoughtful discussion by five very dedicated men, and one equally dedicated woman? Not to mention the $22,000 spent on The Venture.

The faculty did not even discuss the substance of the Report, or debate the various amendments proposed. They turned down the Report on principle, implying that they are not in favor of a system of concentrations and departmental groupings. Few students expected such strong faculty opposition — the pace was quick, our arguments choked in midstream.

We cannot help but feel that the substantial effort of the Student Forum and other student groups to obtain an accurate sense of the student body's position on the proposal greatly influenced faculty opinion. Student Forum Chairman Andy Reding's statement which clarified the Forum's opposition to the Report, was respected. The Forum is to be congratulated for its serious deliberations and refusal to be daunted by the fact that all student opinion was unofficial and unsolicited.

Equally significant to the final outcome of the vote was the fact that ballots were secret and written, and the matter was not decided by roll call or a show of hands. We do not think it inappropriate to speculate that many members of the faculty, particularly those who are untenure, voted with less restraint because they were not obligated to publicly show their stands.

We believe that there is still large community sentiment favoring some sort of curricular reform, whether it be contained within the present system or take the form of a new proposal - different from that offered by the Special Committee. In particular, we feel that the concept of a stress on mezhodology has been taken very seriously be faculty and students, although sentiment seems to be in favor of encouraging each faculty member to incorporate methodology individually into his own courses, rather than to try to establish a departmental philosophy which would override professors' individual styles.

Certainly the work of the Special Committee has not gone down the the drain. Much thoughtful discussion has reaped an awareness that the present system is in some ways inadequate, and that change is necessary. Hopefully, the Special Committee, or some body yet to be formed, will plug on. It should take into consideration the desire of students to be encouraged, but not forced, to take a more responsible view toward planning their education. We do need strong advice from our professors, who have a more experienced perspective on the - place of undergraduate syudy in one's life, and whose vocation implies years of thoughtful consideration of different educational philosophies.

At the all-College meeting to be held on December 10, the status of the Report of the Special Committee will be discussed. We hope that all members of the community will attempt to offer suggestions and directives as to where curricular considerations should go from here. Too many substantive issues have been raised in the past few months to allow us to wallow in either victory or defeat.

s.h.

trbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtr

Jerry and Harry

Around the time you read this we may have a new Vice President. And before long he could be President. He is Jerry Ford, Mr. Middle America.

Things are so strained here that many people think any change would be an improvement. In the oil shortage, for example, Mr. Nixon's leadership capability is so eroded that he seems to be softening the full facts for the public. That's the cost of a crippled President. An executive in full command could recommend brutal remedies and absorb the consequent griping, but Mr. Nixon is forced to inch along, step by step. He may be deceiving himself, of course, when he hopefully forecasts that the crisis may last only a year, but we suspect he is temporizing. The great weight of gloomy evidence here is that the situation will get worse.

That's what investors think. In less than four weeks Wall Street has lost $20 billion in values and the near-panic is worldwide. Wall Street prices, of course, are paper values. No prediction is possible through the present murk. That's because nothing like the oil shortage has happened before; the world has never heretofore seen the sudden constriction in supply of a universal industrial essntial. Talk about "one world!" A few nomads on camels living on deserts 4000 miles away have shut down General Motors' Cadillac plants!

So how about Jerry Ford? One thing his confirmation will do, it will make it a lot easier for a number of wavering Republicans to vote impeachment-indictment if they want to. They wouldn't have done it while Spiro's old chair was vacant. And it must have some effect, too, on Mr. Nixon's lonely reveries. We don't think he will quit, but just the same the confirmation of an understudy must play some part in the equations he sets down in those neat notes he makes on that yellow pad of his.

Here are two sets of comments on Jerry Ford, a sort of personality balance sheet:

Credits: He's honest. These adjectives (we think) also apply: frank, popular, modest, outgoing, loyal, uncomplicated, healthy, rational (doesn't call opponents "enemies"), decent, (wouldn't burglarize Watergate). And also solid, stable and reliable. Oh, yes, did we say it before, honest.

Debits: Inexperienced, limited, plodding, low-initiative, unimaginative, anti-civil rights, anti-social welfare, anti-labor, anti-the Future.

Maybe we are unfair. After all, Jerry Ford's job as opposition leader was to oppose. He undertook to put together a coalition of conservative Republicans and Southern Democrats who would battle the Democrats and above all in recent days supply the one-third-plus-one to uphold presidential vetoes.

In a new role he mght take a broader view. We are reminded, for example, of the magazine description of a prominent figure depicted as a mediocre machine politician, a representative of the small town, middle-class viewpoint, a racist, a non-ideological broker who lacks a grasp of the fundamental issues facing America and the world. Yes, says the article, he is an honest and devoted public servant, no doubt, but if he should become President "he would tend to drift with events and follow the path of least resistance." Jerry Ford? Not at all; the article is from Common Sense, October, 1944, and is quoted by Ohio University historian Alonzo Hamby in his new book, Beyond the New Deal: Harry S. Truman & American Liberalism. (Columbia; $12.95). We are talking about Harry Truman.

A lot of people are getting comfort today by comparing Ford with Truman, and there is certain parallel. Both men were professional politicians for whom party regularity was a way of life; both were squares; both were nervous with intellectuals; both started with limited outlooks and had little contact with minority groups, ghetto problems or world affairs. "Essentially," Hamby says of Truman, "he was a party men whose career reflected the course of the mainstream of the Democratic Party in the twentieth century." Exactly; substitute "Republican" for "Democrat" in the previous sentence and you describe Jerry Ford.

Yes, under certain circumstances, Ford might make a good President. The circumstances would be an absence of major problems at home and abroad. He would be frank, restful, friendly, and would consult with a lot of people before making comfortable conservative decisions. Most of us are cheered at just the thought of returning to that kind of a world. It would be back to Eisenhower, not Truman; a caretaker President.

But this isn't 1952. Abroad, we are challenged by the start of the Age of Scarcity, with oil the beginning and a dozen other essential raw materials coming after. At home, we have accumulated through Vietnam a backlog of explosive social problems. They are there, you can almost hear the termites boring. It is like the day in Harry Truman's White House when the piano started to go through the floor! There is concentrated corporate power; race; inequality of income and an ugly tax system to feed it; lack of rudimentary social services like health insurance; lack of gun control, and as a result, our incredible rate of crime-by-violence for which America is unique; an inspiring but often exasperating government that needs to be modernized at nearly every point, where rich men buy elections, Congress hands over its authority and we haven't even got around yet to mothballing that delightful old stagecoach, the electoral college.

Ford isn't Truman. Truman's first major Senate speech lambasted rail and insurance financial manipulations. It sound corny now, maybe, but he said that Carnegie libraries were "steeped in the blood of the Homestead steel workers."

In 25 years likable Jerry Ford has never fathered a major piece of legislation; his sole big initiative was trying to get Justice Douglas impeached. In confirmation hearings the AFL-CIO found his recent record 94 percent antilabor; NAACP leader Clarence Mitchell attacked him on his civil rights stand. Contrast this with Truman. Labor backed him. When he left the White House he got a letter from Roy Wilkins: "You carry with you the gratitude and affectionate regard of millions of your Negro fellow citizens who in less than a decade of your leadership have seen the old order change right before their eyes."

Jerry must grow to fill Harry's shoes.

Rambling and Scrambling

To the Editor:

I have read requests to the foundations which supported financially the work of the Special Committee on the College. I am unable to find in it any "statements and assumptions" of the sort which, Mr. Nathaniel Forbes implied in his editorial of 25 October, might change the minds of faculty members when the vote on the Report is finally taken. Interested readers may, of course, examine the proposal in the Dean of the Faculty's office to see if any such dark forebodings are justified.

I should be most grateful if your newspaper could make clear precisely what it is in the proposal that Mr. Forbes finds so objectionable; or if he prefers, the members of the Committee stand ready to discuss the contents with him.

Nicholas R. Clifford

Editor's note: The following article was written before the Faculty meeting of December 3, at which the Report of the Special Committee on the College was defeated by a vote of 71 to 34.

A response

By NATHANIEL FORBES

Although my response to the above will be several days late — you will probably know by the time you read this how the faculty finally voted on the curriculum proposal — I suppose I should make some response to Mr. Clifford's query. I do so in a more abbreviated form than I had originally intended, because it probably will be after the fact of the vote, and also because I have quite honestly run out of steam locking horns with people over a proposal with which I cannot agree.

Now I am well aware that many if not most of the people who will read this column will not also have the grant proposal from the College administration to the two foundations involved. Unfortunately, the Campus is not permitted to publish the whole proposal, so I will simply draw from passages of it to illustrate points I hope to make. I hope I do not sacrifice clarity or substance for the sake of brevity.

After I read both the grant proposal and the Special Committee Report, I concluded that something was missing. That 'something' appears to have been the decision not to discuss the matters brought up in the grant proposal, or the decision not to publish either the discussions or conclusions of the Committee about those matters.

It seemed to me that one of two things must have happened: 1) the Administration made one proposal to the funding organizations, and another, once the money was received, to the Special Committee; or 2) the Administration had made the same proposal to both the sponsors and the Special Committee, but the Committee had decided not to discuss (or publish conclusions about) the matters the Administration wished it to consider.

Mr. Clifford has assured me, since the publication of my editorial, that the Committee did indeed decide not to publish its discussions of the issues raised in the grant proposal, though he maintains that they were discussed.

I am admonished by Mr. Clifford that the correct way to proceed once I had drawn my incorrect conclusions, was to approach members of the Special Committee to ask if they had in fact discussed the issues raised in the grant proposal. I did not. Assuming as I did that the members had at least read the document before they began their work, I could not see how they might have avoided reporting in some depth in their published Report their collective conclusions about these matters.

I made the wrong assumption. They had not read or even seen the document. Having now read it, at least one member of the Committee assures me that he is glad that he did not read it because it would have seemed to him a restriction on the deliberations of the Committee. However, I here admit that the fair and polite way to have proceeded would have been to pay a visit to one of the members of the Committee to inquire about the validity of my assumptions on this point. I can only plead that I am neither fair nor polite.

All right, so what are these so-called "issues" raised in the grant proposal? I must note here that the proposal is divided into four sections, entitled "Students", "Faculty", "Curriculum", and "The Concept of the Residential College." Each section is composed of one or two paragraphs describing the "assumptions" about the College, followed by several rhetorical questions about those assumptions. I cite only three or four examples from the ten-page grant proposal to illustrate my point.

1) "We re-examine the proposition that college is a four year experience, and that normatively those years are 18-21." (p. 2)

2) "Should we legitimize what is already a fact, schooling interrupted by work, service activities, travel? If we do so legitimize a variety of experiences, and admit that they combine to produce an educated person, would we not have to think seriously about how we evaluate growth and intellectual accomplishment, and worry far less about the mechanics of how a person gets there?" (p. 3)

3) "It is alleged that there are too few offerings in the curriculum. Is it possible that there are too many, and that areas of inquiry broader than those now assumed could be handled in very large groups, with the assistance of such devices as recordings, video tape and the like?" (p. 4)

4) "Last, and most important, we must ask what and how much constitutes a Middlebury education. As already mentioned, we face the fact that the totality of a student's education will involve other places, and other activities than those we normally consider to be academic. Perhaps these other events and places should enter vitally into a Middlebury education, and we must ask how. Perhaps a norm, be it four or three years, is no more than that, and our final evaluation of what constitutes a baccalaureate degree may encompass a wide range of experience and possible time sequences." (pp. 7-8)

My point simply is that these matters — four years or three, outside activities, too many courses, too few, etc. — seem to me to be matters that would unquestionably justify spending a year and a half and $22,000. I may have skipped over something in reading the Report, but I find only minimal if any mention of any of these subjects in the Report itself. We may conclude that the Special Committee either did not discuss these subjects, or that they did not see fit to print highlights of their deliberations on these matters.

I would only suggest that the Report itself might have been better received had all members of the College community known exactly what went into the process of decision-making which led from "what and how much constitutes a Middlebury education" to "a Concentration is a coherent sequence of five to seven courses in a traditional subject."

I am informed by one member of the Special Committee that it is a defensible position to believe that the Special Committee did not fulfill its commission, or that it discussed the wrong things. I am glad to know that it is defensible.

I stated when I moved before the Student Forum a resolution asking the faculty to investigate the grant proposal that what I had read in the document led to my "cynicism" about the Report. I think I will stick by that statement.

According to what the Rockefeller and Braitmayer Foundations knew, and presumably what the Special Committee knew, here in late 1971 was a chance to examine at some leisure the very large, probably unanswerable questions of education. A Carnegie Commission all our own.

We have no sign that any of these "large" questions were discussed. Well, all right. But what does that say about the importance and nature of the curricular proposals we do have (or did have) before us?

I would like to take this occasion to apologize to any and all members of the College community who feel, as a Special Committee member said to me,, that all this is "a tempest in a tea pot." If that is the judgment of those who have read the proposal, I indeed have wasted everyone's time, and my own.

I would simply ask of those who did read it, were not the questions asked in the proposal of great significance to Middlebury and all institutions of higher education? Would the administration have ever released this document so that we could know where this Committee began (an important question, I think) and what was envisioned that it should do? Would the Special Committee itself ever have seen the document?

The answers to the last two questions, as the President has stated, are, of course, "no." And then the question is, Does it matter? I thought so. I still think so. Even after the fact.

first cut the waste

By Ralph Nader

WASHINGTON—One of the benefits of the present short term energy shortfall is the attention it throws on the enormous waste of energy by supposedly cost-conscious industrial and commercial firms. Many corporate executives will have to explain why and how they dissipated corporate resources over the years while holding out to shareholders and consumers an image of vigorous cost control efficiency.

For example, without any impairment in productive output, General Motors is reducing energy consumption at its facilities by twenty percent this winter and fifteen percent the entire year.

RCA reduced fuel oil consumption by about forty-five percent at its Camden, New Jersey plant during the first half of this year. At another one of its New Jersey plants, the electronics giant cut its fuel oil intake by some fifteen percent since January.

ITT increased its goal of reducing energy usage from ten percent last spring to twenty percent for the coming year at all its industrial subsidiaries.

These are samples of the almost effortless ability of corporate managers to reduce markedly their demand for fuel and electricity. Such simple steps as improving boiler efficiency, closing doors, using waste heat, turning off unneeded lights, curtailing unnecessary vehicle usage, shutting down under-utilized machinery, and turning down thermostats are responsible for such reductions.

Finding out why companies waste so much energy would tell consumers and shareholders much about out waste-ridden economy generally. Leon Himmel, special assistant to ITT's president, describes energy use in the U.S. as profligate. He says most corporate managers ignore energy costs because these costs average less than one percent of the cost of sales.

Judging by how meticulous corporate giants are in asking the subservient Cost of Living Council for price increases, there must be reasons other than careless oversight to explain such industrial wastrelism. These include inadequate disclosure of comparative energy usage, indifferent shareholders, the absence of rigorous competition in the many concentrated industries, and an Administration in Washington which failed to plan for the energy problem it clearly knew was coming.

The people are not getting the facts about energy waste, the basis of which is that demand exceeds permissible supply. If the economies of France and England get along with about one-third and one-half respectively of the per capita energy consumption of this country, we should start asking why.

Architects are documenting the fantastic energy waste (up to forty percent) inherent in the design of the large, new buildings that frame the skyline of the city. The larger of these buildings in New York or Chicago consume more electricity or fuel than some smaller cities.

While the already profitable natural gas industry engages in a limited producers' strike over its huge gas reserves until it gets sizable price increases, its distribution companies are reluctant to do anything about the pilot light disaster. Company officials privately admit that least one-third of all domestic gas in homes is used by pilot lights. There are better ways available to save 400 billion cubic feet of gas per year.

Without government leadership, its example, disclosures, and law, waste reduction to save consumers billions of dollars and reduce pollution will not be promptly implemented.

What Mr. Nixon continuously avoids doing is placing the principal burden where it belongs, on industry and commerce. The business sector not only consumes seventy percent of the nation's energy but it also designs products and buildings that make consumers waste as well—from inefficient automobile engines to uninsulated residences.

Consumers must not be stampeded into accepting from Congress and the White House policies that promote price rises, lower pollution standards, and greatly understate domestic oil and gas reserves. For once these policies are passed into law, it will be a long time before they are rolled back. Let the Congress hear from you.

Placement office advises job-minded grads

By KIM REILAND

The Middlebury College Placement Office, located in Adirondack House, provides a variety of services for past and present members of the College community. Director of Placement Gordon C. Perine explains, "We deal primarily with seniors, but not exclusively. We also advise undergraduates interested in summer jobs and alumni getting out of the service or unsatisfied with their first and looking again."

The Office staff headed by Perine includes his secretary and assistant, Mrs. Darlyn P. Martin and three assistant secretaries, one full time and two part time. The facility offers an extensive library which is constantly being updated and a convenient cataloguing set-up. Information on a wide variety of occupational opportunities is easy to find, complete, and current.

The staff shares its Director's strong feeling "that we have an obligation to the students to do as much as possible in helping them toward their careers. We try to take a real, personal interest in everyone who works through this office. We are a service office and it is our whole job to service the students in the best way."

The counseling done by placement officials is primarily career-oriented. Graduate school advising is covered by Dean Walter Moyer, who is presently compiling a separate library in his Voter office to assist those who plan to continue their education. "Actually," said Perine, "students should go to him for this sort of counseling. We do a great deal of advising on our own graduate and summer schools abroad, but this is mainly teacher-oriented."

In order for a student to make full use of the Placement Office he should register with them sometime before graduation. Once registered, all information on a given candidate is stored forever in a Confidential Information dossier. The compact, informative folder is solely for the use of potential employers upon consent of the candidate.

The dossier does not include a grade transcript, but lists instead the specific courses successfully completed by the student. A picture may be included, but cannot, by law, be required. Perine feels, "the picture helps because when an interviewer sees twenty college students in one day it's difficult for him to remember just exactly which one you were. The picture makes the association easier for him."

"One of the beauties of the dossier," explains the Director, "is that employers always ask you to list references. With all of them handily compiled in a compact, easy to read pamphlet they don't get lost and the people you ask for references are

It is up to the registrant to keep the information current by notifying the Office of relevant changes or additions.

Last year, approximately sixty percent of those registered were actually placed by the Office. Perine commented, "We get a lot of personal satisfaction out of our work. But, there are a lot of frustrating moments, especially when good people can't get jobs. That's very, very frustrating."

Middlebury does not actively solicit on campus interviews by private employers. Perine said, "We don't go out to the industries and campaign as such. They know Middlebury is a very fine school and that for a student to get in here he'd have to possess the where-with-all to do whatever is going to be required of him. However, I'll write to a company and ask them to come if a group of students is interested."

Middlebury presently does not have nearly as many companies conducting interviews on campus as it has in the past. In 1965 there were 103 firms recruiting on campus. Perine attributes the substantial drop to the 1973 figure of less than forty to student apathy. "Some schedules had one or two people; this made them decide that there was no sense in coming to Middlebury, and more than half of them have since discontinued recruiting operations here."

Two years ago the Placement Staff sent a letter to juniors asking them to advise the Office on the grad schools, companies, institutions or fields they were interested in. Perine received a disappointing two percent response.

Recently, Ms. Patricia Whitney, Assistant Dean of Students, was contacted by Perine regarding the possibility of holding a career conference on campus. He asked her to take the matter before the Student Forum for response. Perine would like to open the conference to the entire undergraduate body, with speakers and panel discussions in various fields so that students will become more aware of the opportunities.

Announcement of interview dates for the organizations recruiting here throughout the year are publicized on a bulletin board in Proctor Hall opposite the inside entrance to the Crest Room. The Office also posts a variety of local job opportunities.

Students interested in specific interviews should pick up the literature on the particular firm in the Placement Office well enough in advance to enable them to become familiar with its contents. Perine feels that some knowledge of the company is a definite advantage. He also advises that candidates look their best so as to present as good a picture of themselves as possible.

Interviews are usually only thirty minutes long. "Learning how to present yourself well in an interview is like another course, really," says Perine. It's very time-consuming to read all the literature, but if you don't you're at a definite disadvantage."

A tape recording on interview technique is always available for student use. It includes a discussion with interviewers on a college campus which explains what prospective employers are looking for, as well as an actual interview.

Director Perine, who also acts as Director of Alumni Relations, is a member of the Eastern College Personnel Officers, which is an association of placement officers in New England and personnel people from all over the country. They meet once a year, at which time Perine has an opportunity to talk with various employers about the possibility of recruiting at Middlebury. There are 307 employers and 223 colleges represented.

He is also a member of the board of the College Placement Council which is made up of seven regional placement associations across the country. They meet to discuss mutual problems and keep up-to-date. Through this organization, Perine has additional direct contact with potential employers of Middlebury grads.

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Moyer sees personal contact with grad schools essential

By KIM REILAND

Information and advice on graduate and professional schools is principally provided by Walter A. Moyer, Jr., Associate Dean of the College for Institutional Research and Special Admissions. "Last year," explained Gordon Perine, Director of Placement, 'Dean Moyer started visiting grad schools so we'd have a better rapport; they would know Middlebury better and he would know what they're looking for. He concentrated on medical, law and business schools and it worked out very, very well."

Dean Moyer tries "to relieve Mr. Perine of the post-Midd study people so that he can concentrate in the post-Midd job area. He has the library and I rely on him for that especially. I'm trying to gather some more extensive materials myself, but it's a long, slow process."

From his office on the ground floor of Voter Hall, Moyer tries to give as much detailed information as possible to the students on graduate and professional schools. He has special background in med-dent-vet so he does most of the counseling in that area. Murray Dry serves as pre-law advisor and David Smith as business advisor.

"We try to convince students to pick up information from the departments of their majors," says Moyer, "because the specialists are better informed about their respective fields. I try to work along with Mr. Perine as a sort of coordinator. Thus far the bulk of the work has been with the large number of people who go on to professional, rather than grad school per se. By professional, I mean law, dentistry, medical, veterinary, and business schools."

Dean Moyer has visited a good many of the medical schools in the New York-New England area, Philadelphia, and Washington D.C. Most of the Middlebury students who go on to Med school attend one of the places he has visited, but he chose them as targets precisely because the largest number of students here were interested in them. Moyer commented, "Who's to say which came first?"

He has also been covering as many of the clerical, law and business schools as he can. His predicament, as he explains it, is "Even if I went to just one big university and tried to visit each of its grad schools it would be a month's trip." Again, he determines which are the most important to visit from the amount of interest expressed by the students.

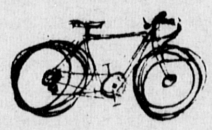
Moyer's major objective in making personal contacts is to learn about the schools' programs. "I hope it works out reciprocally, too. I'm sure it helps. I must confess that for med-dent-vet I specifically have both aspects in mind. It's such a tight area that it's critical to maintain the personal contact." He's not sure how to measure the success or failure of his program.

He advises people who are interested in phys. ed., architecture or other fields in which Middlebury offers no adequate background courses to visit the grad schools which interest them, talk to the admissions people, and see what they can work out. He hopes to get some feedback from this so that if another student comes to him with the same problem he can provide more informative advice.

"The problem," as Moyer sees it, "is that a liberal arts school like Middlebury doesn't have the opportunity to get in any of the pre-requisite, technical type of courses required by many grad schools. I try to find out what a liberal arts student here should take in order to best prepare himself for further study. Ultimately, I try to find out what a liberal arts student here should take in order to best prepare himself for further study. Ultimately, I try to set it up so as to save maybe a year of graduate study. We've made some headway in this area."

Recently Dean Moyer wrote to a great many professional organizations asking for a list of approved schools in each professional area." That way I get the professionals' opinions on which programs are good," he said.

e.q. news



By TOM PLUMB

Many people have asked whether or not they should turn off lights and other electrical devices when they leave their rooms for a short period of time. The answer to this is yes, for keeping them on consumes more electricity than turning them on and off.

In addition, a New York Times article stated that a 40-watt flourescent (light), which gives off more light than a 100-watt incandescent, uses less than half the energy."

Nixon's Energy Research

In his September 10 energy message President Nixon promised to launch an emergency crash program in energy research. Dixy Lee Ray, the Atomic Energy Commission chairwomen, was given the job of determining the national energy research priorities for the next five years. President Nixon committed $10 billion in new funds to the program.

However, according to Environmental Action this is not as nice as it appears. The $10 billion in research and development funds includes money already allotted to on-going programs; this amounts to $7.5 billion. This means that only $2.5 billion is new money, just an additional $500 million a year.

What are the priorities? Apparently fossil fuels and nuclear power are still the highest priorities. Of the first $1 billion for 1974, one half will go to nuclear fission research, only $15.5 million will go to energy conservation, $13.2 million to solar energy research, and $ 11.1 million to geothermal programs.

$ 168 million will go to various coal research programs including liquefiction and gasification. Environmental control will be allotted only 58.5 million.

Vermont Yankee Defective

The Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Plant in Southern Vermont was shut down for a period of 5-6 weeks due to a series of explosions and mishaps over the past year. The shutdown began after three explosions rocked the reactor earlier in the month. Their cause has not yet been determined — the original explanation was ruled out — but they did destroy part of the reactor's offgas system which controls radioactive emissions.

Vermont's Health Commissioner Dr. Anthony Robbins is investigating reports that radiation may have escaped from the plant and that workers may have been exposed to radiation overdoses.

In a recent issue of Newsweek it was reported that "the U.S. government has launched a 5-year program to develop new windmills; it hopes to have one operating in Ohio by mid-1975 with a 100-kilowatt capacity, sufficient to meet the needs of five families. If the experiment works a similar windmill will be installed on Culebra Islnd, off Puerto Rico, to run fresh water and ice plants.

In Germany, a lawyer-inventor has been testing a double-rotor windmill on the North Sea Island of Sylt that he claims can generate up to 70 kilowatts and operate in winds of only 3-4 mph (the U.S. machine needs an 18 mph wind)."

Nixon Discovers Amtrak

On Saturday, November 3, President Nixon signed the Amtrak Improvement Act of 1973. By signing the bill President Nixon finally acted as if he had started listening to what environmentalists have been saying for years.

The following pearls of wisdom flowed from his mouth: "Emerging trends and international events since (1970) have increasingly dramatized two additional dimensions of the national interest in enabling — and indeed encouraging — our people to choose a train when they make travel plans. Railroads can carry more passengers over greater distances per gallon of fuel than automobiles or airlines are able to do, while adding fewer pollutants to our air.

With our oil resources becoming increasingly precious, not just this winter but for some years ahead, the energy efficiency of rail travel is an especially compelling argument for expansion of appropriate federal assistance to Amtrak, the rail passenger corporation."

This act encourages Amtrak to run its own trains with its own people and allows Amtrak to run its trains at maximum safe speeds. It also gives Amtrak passenger trains priority over freight trains. Total funding of $154.3 million was granted, and the bill stated that any increase in payments to the railroads must be tied to an increase in quality of service provided to Amtrak by the railroads. (However, this amount is a pittance compared to what highways get from the Highway Trust Fund: $5 billion a year.)

Amtrak has also announced that it will double its fleet of metroliner cars and extend high-speed metroliner service from N.Y.C. to Boston.

Vermont Rails

On November 13, William Gilbert, the chairman of Vermont's Public Service Board, said that a state commuter rail line will be established on a trial basis between Vergennes and Burlington in December. The service will begin if there is sufficient public support and if technical problems can be overcome. The energy crisis, with its lowered speed limits and prospects of gas rationing, make the service especially appealing. With stops in Charlotte and Shelburne the train would transport commuters to the Burlington area, where buses would take the passengers to other locations in the city.

Gilbert is hopeful that it will be self-supporting but is uncertain about the availability of cars, possible insurance difficulties, and scheduling problems. (Wouldn't it be nice to have it continue on down to Middlebury? If you think so, let your voice be heard and write some letters.)

Bikes Beat Cars

Not only did bicycles outsell cars last year, but in a bike-car race during rush hour in Washington, D.C. last Halloween

continued on p. 17

classifieds

LOST, STOLEN, OR STRAYED:
One little red wagon—Radio Super model—Last seen parked outside Gifford. Any information, contact Nancy Ryan, Hepburn 504. REWARD.

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bicentennial...

continued from p. 3

Middlebury as a walking town," as Harold Curtiss, former chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, said. This location would necessitate the least amount of walking since it is near the town center.

Parking for the Performing Arts Center could be provided on land presently owned by Cartmell's. If this location is used, pedestrian bridges would be built over Otter Creek between the parking lots and the center.

Much of what was discussed presented problems that must still be ironed out. Two major questions raised concerned the source of funding, and the difficulty of restoring passenger rail service. A citizens' commission was set up to consider these and other questions. Tom Plumb volunteered to represent the College.

poli sci...

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Majority Opposition

This, then, is the feeling of political science majors toward the Report of the Special Committee on curriculum reform. A large majority dislikes the proposals in general, and the two-way division of the college in particular. The show of support for other alternatives, together with the majority's opposition to the proposals, indicate that the issue of curriculum reform is hardly dead among Middlebury students.

Many of the plan's opponents are not simply in favor of the status quo. If forced to accept the proposals, they would probably pick second concentrations in either history, if possible, or another of the humanities.

But the vote of the political science majors is definitely for rejection of the proposals.

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Working group rejects College ownership of frats

After a semester of confrontation followed by frank discussion and deliberations, the Student Forum Working Group on Fraternities reports its perspective on the fraternity issue as it now stands.

From discussions with various deans, several things have become apparent to the Student Forum Fraternity Working Group regarding the Administration's stated need to take "control" of the fraternities. Clearly those in Old Chapel are anxious to be prepared for all eventualities, and it can be inferred that they expect future housing problems to warrant such preparedness.

To support this need for effective control, we are constantly reminded of the now classic "demo-derby" and auto thrill show that took place several years ago on Sig Ep's front lawn. The College feels that the event reflected poorly on the institution, that it was dangerous, and that they were unable to put a stop to it. They were "caught with their pants down," as someone once said of the incident.

The feeling of the Working Group in regard to the Administration's attitude toward fraternities is that much of it offers a perspective far too narrow to be convincing.

Unacceptable Behavior

Most upsetting is the general attitude of the Administration that it must be prepared to handle any and all forms of unacceptable behavior occurring at the houses. We feel that independence and self control are the mainstays of responsibility. The emergence of institutional control would come close to terminating this desirable situation.

The understanding that exists between members of a fraternity arising from cooperation and mutual respect is of utmost importance, and is one of the most satisfying reasons for being a part of a house. The College's intrusion upon this private understanding would, we feel, weaken it greatly.

The second problem with the above argument is that the administration overestimates the power of ownership. Clearly one of the purposes of acquiring fraternity property would be to handle an outburst such as the demo should it happen again. However, when asked the obvious question, "What would you have done about the demo if you had owned Sig-Ep?", the best answer given is that the house would have been shut down. Perhaps this would have been advisable, but we suspect that many today would have regretted such a decision.

More important, however, is that there is a lack of any real means beyond the officers and members of the house to control a situation such as the demo, regardless of ownership. The ineffectiveness of mere ownership was also pointed up during the less celebrated Hepburn vs. Stewart fireworks battle that raged into the night three years ago. Besides being extremely loud (complaints came in from various parts of the town), there was a significant danger present to all from an arsenal of explosives. In this case, College ownership failed to halt the battle.

Beyond this, the mere fact that the demo is mentioned so frequently makes one suspect that it is perhaps something of an isolated example. We should therefore be cuatious of placing too much significance upon it. Furthermore, we must realistically assess the possibility of such an event occurring again. The events leading up to the actual event are fairly complicated, and while they do not justify its taking place, a knowledge of them does help one understand why the demo happened as it did.

Another problem that lies in the College's desire for control through some form of ownership is that they have a substantial amount of jurisdiction right now without ownership. All members of the houses are subject to the rules and guidelines contained in the College Handbook. In recent years several people have been brought before the Judicial Council to answer for misdeeds occurring upon fraternity property. Fraternity mishaps are almost always best dealt with by regarding them as shortcomings of individual responsibility, rather than something as nebulous as house neglect. It is questionable as to whether or not justice is served when the house is handled in its entirety by the College.

Finally it should be pointed out that Campus Security and town law officials have stepped onto fraternity property several times in the past few years, and their presence has generally been well accepted. (The scene of the demo was perhaps an exception to this.) Conversations with members of Campus Security indicate that they do not regard misconduct at the houses as a serious problem at all, and they feel that they have quite enough cooperation under the existing understanding between the houses and themselves.

Thus we are forced to conclude that, for the above reasons, the need for College ownership on the basis of conduct at the houses is not at all apparent.

More College Maintenance Control

The working committee feels that a far more realistic and potentially productive consideration is that of maintenance of the houses. Although we are unconvinced that ownership is necessary for houses to be adequately maintained, we see the need for more College directives and control. Clearly the desirability of on-going leadership with regard to maintenance is unquestionable.

The Administration's argument for ownership in regard to house maintenance is essentially that they feel the old system has not worked. They see the relationship between the College and the houses as very poor in the past several years, and feel that cooperation has been minimal. They therefore wish to put an end to the problem once and for all through College ownership. Indeed, under this system, the necessity of cooperation would not be crucial. There would either be mandatory compliance with instructions, or the College would feel justified in handling a maintenance problem with its own funds and personnel.

The Working Committee is dissatisfied with the above argument, because it jumps to conclusions. Rather than assume that College ownership is the only answer to a need for improving house appearances and structures, we would prefer to reform the old system into a more workable one. The reasons that the houses tended to have a less than satisfactory relationship with the Administration over the past several years are many.

Perhaps most significant was the form of meetings used to confer with the Administration. Most people agree that the IFC (Intrafraternity Council) was a flop up until this fall, when, of their own accord, the presidents of the houses revived it.

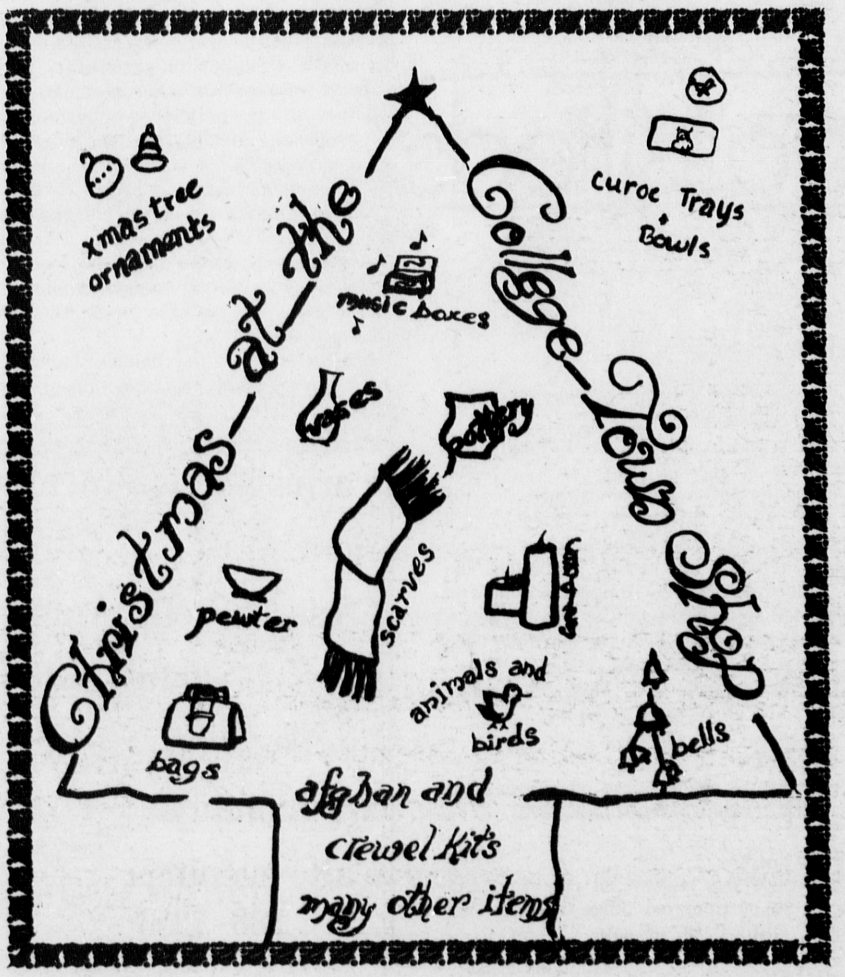
The Working Committee tried to outline the reasons for the failure of the old IFC in its preliminary report issued two months ago. It also made a proposal of a more workable body to deal with the administration.

Although the form of the body was not detailed enough to actually be put into effect, we feel that the chances for an effective body are excellent. Essentially it calls for meetings to be held once a month with house representatives and appropriate college deans. Under the old system, meetings were held far too frequently (once a week), and members of the Administration were rarely present. There was little to discuss, and as a result attendance was poor.

Finally, we are hardly convinced that compliance with College directives has been altogether poor. Houses are still paying off mortgages on sprinkler systems; commercial dishwashers have been installed; fire extinguishers have been purchased; and a pesticide program is being used at the houses all in compliance with Administration requests.

Although the record of the houses has hardly been perfect in this regard, there is significant evidence of compliance when the Administration has expressed its insistence on it. What does seem to be a problem is successful communication. The Working Group feels this can be solved under the guidelines of its proposal mentioned above.

College ownership of the fraternities is indeed a possible solution for some of the problems existing at the houses today. However we feel that it becomes less and less attractive as one considers the gains versus losses of such a solution. It is particularly disappointing for us to see such a conclusion reached so hastily by so many. The stakes involved are great.



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TIRE SPECIALS

grievance committee kept hopping

By BRAD GAY

Unhappy students have kept the Grievance Committee hopping lately. There were complaints about picking up the cans on campus. This grievance was referred to Y.O.U., which is now collecting the campus soft-drink machine cans at Proctor at posted times on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

A complaint about pool hours was tabled, as surveys show that Middlebury has a considerably greater number of open hours than most comparable schools. Anothe survey indicated that the present pool hours seem to be arranged for maximum use.

Mr. Bridges is looking into the possibility of a refrigerator for Starr Hall and ironing and kitchen facilities for Gifford. Soundproofing for the Johnson practice rooms appears to be impossible, as the problem cannot be effectively remedied due to the construction of the building. A Pepsi machine cannot be placed in that building, as a clause in the Johnson grant specifies that the aesthetic beauty of the building must be maintained.

There have been repeated complaints that there are big rushes at Hamlin (SDU C) at 12:30 and at 6:30 each weekday. For that reason Cook (SDU B) will now open at 5:15 and remain open to 6:45 to allow a more even flow of traffic.

Too Hot or Too Cold

There have been many complaints about buildings being too hot or too cold. Because of the prssent fuel shortage, Mr. Clook has informed the Committee that he is doing everythin in his power to keep the temperature of all buildings at 65 degrees. One problem is that on hot days students open their windows and the heating system tries to pump out more heat to bring the temperature of the building up again. Mr. Clook asks that when students open a window to cool down their rooms, they turn down their heat. Individual room thermostats are now planned for Carr, Allen, and Voter. The fluctuating room temperatures in Milliken and Hadley are problems Mr. Clook is trying to deal with, but they appear almost impossible to remedy.

Dryers for the Boys

There had been complants about the men's locker rooms not having hair blowers Students said that it was unhealthy to go out into the cold with wet hair. Mr. Coleman readily agreed to purchase hair blowers for the locker room at the Field House and McCullough. However, the energy crisis struck and the Committee has decided to back down on the request, as the blowers require too much power to operate.

Mr. Coleman also agreed that an outdoor basketball/volleyball court is feasible and two areas are being considered for such a project—the area between the Chateau parking lot and Allen, and a section of the SDU parking lot. Although it is too late in the fall to begin work now, the project hopefully will be started in the spring.

Ice Compressor

The Grievance Committee also acted on the recurring grievance about how late the ice was laid each year. The reason for the late starting time is that Middlebury does not have enought ice compressors to lay the ice at an earlier date.

A letter was sent to Dr. Armstrong representing the Committee's feelings that the College should purchase another compressor. It is felt that the Middlebury hockey team starts each season with a distinct disadvantage, as other colleges with whom we compete are generally on the ice up to a month earlier. (Mr. Coleman is now compiling up-to-date statistics on rink starting times). The committee also offered assistance in acquainting the alumni with the need for an additional compressor, if the College decided it could not afford the substantial expenditure needed for the purchase.

Dean O'Brien, speaking for Dr. Armstrong, said that the College could not afford an additional compressor at this time. He also stated that the college did not condone fragmented solicitation of the alumni for such a purchase. The additional electricity which a compressor would use was also mentioned, although Dean O'Brien felt that was not the major reason for not buying a compressor.

When asked about possible use of the extra $365,000 in income from the additional 136 students on campus this year, he replied that some of the money went toward the cost of the extra students. He explained that the rest of the money is being sought by everyone. Asked about when the College might be able to afford a new compressor, which Dean O'Brien realizes we sorely need, he commented that all our compressors were getting old and some day they will all have to be replaced.

If you drop a note in the grievance box, we would appreciate it if you would sign your complaint. That way we can keep you up to date on what is being done about it. It would also help us if we need additional information to investigate the problem.

e.q. news...

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morning, bicyclists defeated car drivers in 9 out of 10 races and tied in the other. This timed event was sponsored by the Washington Area Bicyclists Association and the D.C. Department of Highways.

Ten cicyclists and ten drivers began from various points in Washington, Maryland, and Virginia and raced to the Dristict Building in the downtown area. The shortest race took 7 minutes (12 for the car) while the longest race took 26 minutes (31 for the car) from a Maryalnd suburb.

BottleBan Success

There are two states with returnable bottle laws: Vermont and Oregon. Oregon's minimum deposit act went into effect October 1, 1972 and specifies that soft drinks and beer may no longer be sold in containers which do not have a deposit value. The law establishes a minimum five cent deposit for all cans and permanently brand- identified bottles, and two cents for all bottles which utilize paper labels and can be accepted and refilled by more than one bottler.

The law passed the legislature by 54-6 in the House and 22-8 in the Senate. Economic hardships, dislocations, loss of jobs, business centralization, and health problems were all predicted by industry opponents. None, however, has occurred. Even Governor Tom McCall calls the bill a "rip-roaring success."

Litter has decreased and the energy-consuming production of non-returnable beverage containers has dropped to almost zero. Since last October, less than 1% of the beer and none of the soft drinks sold in Oregon have been sold in bottles which are not refillable.

Although the can has not been banned or eliminated, both canned soft drinks and beer are luxury items because the relatively high cost of the container in terms of energy use and resource depletion is now reflected in the cost of the canned beverage. The pull top can has been outlawed and, as of March, 1973, only 1% of all soft drinks and .05% of all beer was sold in cans.

No brewer, soft drink bottler or distributor has gone out of business on account of the bill. One soft drink canning plant was closed amid much fanfare in January, 1973; it is now preparing to reopen, however. Although some 142 jobs in the container industry were lost initially, one large supermaket chain estimates it will add an average of one-and-a-half employees at each store to handle returnable bottles.

According to figures compiled by the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Solid Waste Management Programs, beverage container content in litter has declined 96%. Before the enactment of the bill, beverage containers represented 62% of the total volume of litter in Oregon.

Vermont's container deposit law was originally passed by the 1972 session of the Vermont State General Assembly. The original bill contained the following provisions:

1) A 4-mill (4/10 of a cent) litter levy on all 1-way beer and soda containers.

2) It gave beverage companies the option, until July 1, 1972 of using returnable containers in order to avoid the tax.

3) It required that all beer and soft drinks be packaged in returnable containers after July 1, 1972.

4) It allotted the first $1 million collected under the litter levy to local governments for upkeep of their sanitary landfills, and returned any excess to the state for the establishment of a solid waste recycling program.

Vermont's Bottle Law Opposed

This bill was passed but its enforcement was postponed until July 1, 1973. Many people were afraid that during this year the bill would be eliminated. It wasn't, to the dismay of its opponents.

The Vermont Retail Grocers Association agreed to raise their prices and attribute the rise to the new law in order to discredit it. Another tactic they used was to pressure residents along the Vermont border to buy their beverages out of state in hopes of creating sympathy for the grocers' loss of business.

One major flaw in Vermont's bottle law is that it only controls litter and not solid waste. The cans and bottles are thrown out after they are collected. Roadside litter, however, has decreased about 18%.

Grocers and brewers have made several unsuccessful attempts to repeal the law. There is a bill calling for the repeal of the law before the next session of the legislature, and one large can company is offering to set up recycling centers around the state if the law is repealed.

Beer prices have gone up at least 15¢ per 6-pack in addition to the deposit, and soft drinks are due to go up soon. Grocers' claims that they must raise prices to offset new costs, however, are not valid. First of all, distributors no longer have to pay the litter levy. Secondly, the 10-cent price increase that was instituted last year was never removed. Thirdly, the deposits that are not redeemed stay in the distributors pocket.

This law should offer better incentives for re-utilization, as does Oregon's law, and encourage the use of a standardized container which all bottlers could refill. This is especially true when the energy input into the containers is considered.

According to an article in Environmental Action comparing 5 different containers for delivering 1000 gallons of a beverage, a 15 trip glass returnable bottle uses 15 million British Thermal Units (BTUs) of energy, an all-steel can uses 35 million BTUs, a bi-metallic can uses 54 million BTUs, a one-way glass bottle uses 63 million BTUs, and an aluminum can uses 89 million BTUs.

Environmental Christmas

This Christmas season we find ourselves in the middle of shortages of quite a few items. Two of these are energy and paper. In order to alleviate these shortages Environmental Quality urges everyone to observe an "environmental" Christmas. President Nixon wants to outlaw all outside Christmas tree lights; we would like to encourage the same for your tree.

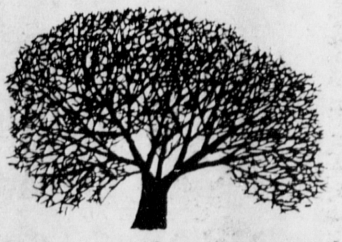
If you feel that lights are an important part of your Christmas, please only turn them on during Christmas Eve and Christmas day. Also, please re-use old wrapping paper and be creative by using comic strips or other sections of the newspaper for wrapping presents.

Presents do not have to be store bought. If you make your own presents, not only does Christmas become less commercialized, but the presents are given more meaning. Many toys are easily broken, so try to buy presents (if you must buy them) that are durable enough to last a little while after New Year's Day.

Homemade Christmas cards are nice, as are cards that are printed on recycled paper. Try to cut down on the number that you send. And finally, buy a living Christmas tree from a nursery or dig one up. It doesn't have to be big in order to fulfill its purpose; it stands a better chance of living if it is small.

If you live in a cold climate store your tree in a warm place until Spring and then replant it. This is especially important if you keep it indoors for over a week; the warmth of indoors causes it to start a new growing cycle and the cold of the outdoors could kill it if it is planted right away.

If you live in a warm climate, plant it whenever you wish. Remeber to keep it well-watered (don't drown it though). Last year EQ bought two live trees, planted one right away and kept the other in the Warner greenhouse until Spring. Both are still living between Gifford and Mead Chapel.



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faculty. . .

continued from p. 1

Second, the College community must decide which qualities a liberal arts college should aspire to give its students — all of them.

Third, the curriculum should be ordered with the desired qualities always in mind — the curriculum should always lead toward those qualities.

Last, there should be no specific course requirements, but some structure must exist that will ensure that the students develop the pre-established desirable qualities.

Professor Duncan McDonald (Biology) spoke next, pointing out that the faculty may indeed not by the proper — and certainly should not be the sole — body to decide the fate of the curriculum. According to McDonald, faculty members represent only a small part of their own former student bodies. They share an outlook which is perhaps very different from the non-professor majority of their old classmates, as well as from that of the majority of present Middlebury students.

Student Opinion Important

McDonaold stated that as the faculty constitutes a rather peculiar group, and is very closely divided even among itself, it would give extremely heavy weight to student opinion. McDonald added that he believes the present system works very well in the Biology department and elsewhere, generally.

He cited figures which he felt showed that Biology majors are far more "liberally educated" under the present "free and easy system without requirements" than under the old divisional requirement system.

Professor Russell Leng (Political Science), addressed himself to two questions: (1) Why is the Report academically sounder than the present system or any other? and (2) Why are students so oppsed to requirements?

Leng answered his first question in three parts. First, as there is, he said, no other new proposal, and none seems forthcoming, the faculty need only compare the Report with the present system.

Secondly, everyone agrees that distribution is good; the Report ensures a sound distribution, while the present system soes not.

Third, the proposed concentrationw would require that the faculty "give its best to the students" in preparing a coherent core of material rather than single courses. The concentrations would not, as does the major, force students to pursue one field to a degree they find too extensive. Only 30% if Middlebury graduates go on to study at the graduate level, and thus require so extensive a training in one subject.

Timid Students

Leng rationalized student opposition to requirements as a result of "intellectual timidity". Even good students, he said, are afraid of medium or upper level courses in disciplines other than their own. Only requirements will move them past the superficial, introductory stage to a real understanding of another discipline. He feels that the small loss of freedom students will have at the undergraduate level is overbalanced by the greater perspective they will have later in life as a result of these requirements.

Professor Robert Gleason (Chemistry), supporting Mr. Leng and the Report, stated that "by and large, the faculty knows more about life than the students." Gleason felt that "requirements" should not be considered a four letter word, that the faculty's edge in experience justifies their imposition on the students.

Carolyn Leggett Perine '73 reported that the second semester seniors she met with last year while working with the Admisistration, wanted requirements and "wished they'd been forced to take courses like Art" and some others.

Professor Alan Stone (Art History) responded curtly that he'd rather not have students in his class who were "forced" to be there.

Other Alternitives Possible

Praising the Report for its many good points, Professor Stanley Bates (Philosophy) nevertheless asked the Faculty to reject it. He disagreed with Professor Leng's assumption the the Special Committee's Report was the only one possible. Bates felt strongly that much more work could and would be done. Dr. Armstrong concurred that a second round was always imminent.

Rick Eldrige reminded the faculty that the Student Forum had already made extensive amendments and recommendations concerning the Report. Given more time and a specific mandate, the Forum could do far more.

Professor McDonald made the last remarks befor the decisive vote was cast. He told the assembly that the concentration, the basis of the Special Committee Report, was already provided for in the present system. The joint—major fulfills the same function, or would if the faculty encouraged these programs, rather than viewing them as exceptional. He urged his colleagues to reject the Report.

After moving to vote by written ballot, the faculty cast its lot 71-34 against the Special Committee's Report.

In other business, the faculty discussed the shortage of Winter Term course slots, renovation of the College's council and committee structure, a faculty—trustee meeting, proposed changes in faculty hiring, and the Student Course Guide.

Dean of the College Dennis O'Brien, speaking as the Curricular Committee Chairman, outlined the problems encountered this year in offering enough courses for all the students and related the last minute adjustments already approved to remedy the situation.

Last year, the faculty offered 2300 "course slots" whereas only 1550 were originally offered this year. 300 extral slots have been generated through exhortation and pleading on the part of the Administration, giving a present total of 1850 slots. Even so, between 300 and 500 students were expected to receive none of their first five course choices. Drastic measures were taken. Professor Allen Thiher (French) "graciously" changed his course limited enrollment course in translation to a course on Godard's films, with unlimited enrollment.

The faculty and administration "fostered"several other new courses, descriptions of which will appear in a Course Catalogue Supplement. Among these are two courses taught by students, one on the Cuban Missle Crisis and another on Psycho—history.

The Committee on the College recommends the abolition of the four main college councils, to be replaced by a single Council on Academic Resources and Curriculum.

Professor Gleason reported that the Faculty Committee on the Trustees would meet soon with the Trustees. As his committee is charged with facilitating faculty—trustee communication, Gleason solicited problems and questions his colleagues which could be presented to Trustees. He qualified his solicitation though, their questions should be of a "Cosmic Nature"—"nothing picayune like bookstore inefficiency."

Professor Michael Olinick (Mathematics), reported that the senior Faculty Council proposes several changes in faculty hiring procedures. There would be three phasis in a faculty member's employment at Middlebury:

1) An initial period of up to four years, after which rehiring would be subject to a review of the professor's quality and effectiveness as a teacher.

2) Next would follow a five year period whose extension would depend upon an evaluation of the professor's scholarships—his research and publications—by colleagues and members of his discipline at institutions other than Middlebury.

3) Should the faculty member be rehired, his next ten-year contract would be continued subject to an evaluation of his overall performance.

Mr. Olinick also reported the Faculty Council's praise of the Student Course Guide for its responsibility, inexpensiveness, and helpfulness. The possibility of a more professional guide had been suggested, but the Council found the Student Guide far cheaper and fully sufficient. Apparently, department chairmen consult it extensively when deciding on salary increases and reappointments.

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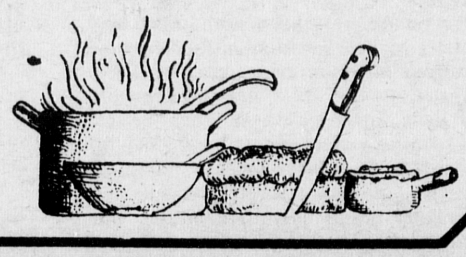

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announcements

Harvard grad program in public policy

The John Fitzgerald Kennedy School of Government of Harvard University offers a graduate program in Public Policy. Ph. D., Master's or joint Master's-professional school degrees are offered. Applicants should be interested in policy analysis and be at ease in both the world of words and the world of numbers. Write Dean Harry Weiner, Littauer Center, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 for catalog and application.

Concert band to perform

A program of wind ensemble music will be presented by the Middlebury Concert Band at the final Middlebury College Thursday Series program of the fall term 4:15 p.m. Thursday, Dec. 6 in Mead Chapel.

The program, which is free and public, will include selections from the works of Giovanni, Reed, Schumann, Thomson, Frescobaldi and Bart.

Spanish department experiments with intensive program

The Spanish Department is planning a new experimental program in language for Winter Term. The course, which will be based directly on last summer's highly successful experiment in Middlebury's new Intensive Language Program, is intended to meet the needs of students who want to master, within a very short perio of time, some of the fundamental structures and vocabulary of the language for practical use.

A great deal of stress will be put on the rapid development of basic conversational competence from the very beginning of the course. To this end, students and their instructors will complete each morning's class and lab sessions with lunch at a Spanish table.

Though it is obviously impossible to learn any language in a mere four and a half weeks, the Spanish Department is confident—based on this summer's experience—that students will accomplish considerably more during this one intensive term than they would normally accomplish during a semester of sharing their time between Spanish and various other courses.

T'ai Chi

T'ai Chi Ch'un is a choreography of the Body and the Mind. It is a way of working for equilibrium through learning balance of both. It is based on the balance of opposites, the Yin and Yang of Chinese philosophy. The movements of T'ai Chi and the Hexagrams of the I Ching on which they are based are both methods of describing the circulation of psychic energy. They are keys by which the theoretical philosophy of Taoism can be converted to a practical way of knowledge.

T'ai Chi is the gentlest, most yielding form of the martial arts (Akido, Karate, Kung Fu are harder forms of this kind of self discipline).

The W.A.C. will sponsor a series of lessons in T'ai Chi beginning this week, Wednesdays, 5:00 pm in Ross Lounge. They will be taught by Ann Borys who has studied with various masters, including Master Li of Montreal. Ann teaches at the Children's School in Shelburne, and gives T'ai Chi instruction at U.V.M., The Next Thing, and workshops. The classes are open to men and women.

Reading courses

Applications for Reading Courses for Winter Term, 1974 will be considered if filed in the office of the Dean of the Faculty by Friday, December 7.

Modern dance and ballet performance

The Middlebury College Performing Dance Group will present a program of modern dance and ballet techniques entitled "Winter Dances", 8 p.m. Thursday and Friday, Dec.6 and 7 in Wright Theatre. The performance is free and public.

Under the direction of Miss Christine Lister, instructor of dance at Middlebury, participating students have composed a highly varied program drawing from a repertoire of both modern dance and ballet set to music ranging from classical to popular.

Financial aid

All students now receiving Financial Aid and intending to apply for a renewal and students who wish to apply for Financial Aid for the first time please pick up the necessary forms at the Financial Aid Office, Emma Willard House before leaving for Christmas Vacation.

chile...

continued from p. 5

"mental puppets of no one" and that they accepted no "recipes" from other revolutionary struggles

He claimed that a stable Chilean organization was all that was needed to gradually produce a new state. This assertion takes on a painful irony in the wake of recent events in Chile.

Poetry and Politics

The third film was entitled "I am Pablo Neruda." Pable Neruda has been called the greatest living poet. He was born in 1904, the son of a railroad foreman, in Southern Chile. Later he went to Santiago and after publishing his first book went on to become not only a poet, but a politician and diplomat.

Neruda's work proved to be both introspective and socially conscious. At first he adopted a pen name in order to spare his family the shame of being associated with his work. One said of Neruda and his poetry, "What could he say without his roots," for his poetry speaks for a continent. He spoke directly to the Chilean people and remarked once, "I write with your life and my own." According to the film commentary, "All that lives feeds Neruda."

He wrote of "confused impurity," "the human enveloping all artifacts," "wrindles, vigils, and dreams," and things "worn, smelling of lilies and urine, soiled." Said the poet of his poetry, "Those who shun the bad taste of things will fall on their faces on the snow."

While remaining true to poetic traditions Neruda sought to both "rekindle promise, and echo the existence," of struggling Chile.

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Poverty pow-wow

Not all of Vermont fits the picture given by Vermont Life. With this in mind, REAP and the Chapel Committee are sponsoring a conference on poverty in Vermont.

On December 7 at 7:30 in Munroe Lounge, there will be a multi-media presentaton entitled "Vermont Speaks For Itself." A group of people from UVM have put together a project which consists of slides, taped interviews, and music, or order to illustrate some of the problems faced by low-income Vermonters. An informal discussion will follow the presentation.

On December 8 at 7:30 in Munroe Lounge, John Graham, County Developer for the local OEO will talk specifically on the situation in Addison County, what OEO is doing, and how students may become involved . Mr. Graham hopes to make this talk more of a dialogue than a speech and will welcome questions and comments.

Representatives from the Addison County Community Action Group, the Addison County Housing Association, Bread and Law Task Force, the Department of Social Welfare, and the OEO Alchoholic Rehabilitation Service have also been invited to participate.

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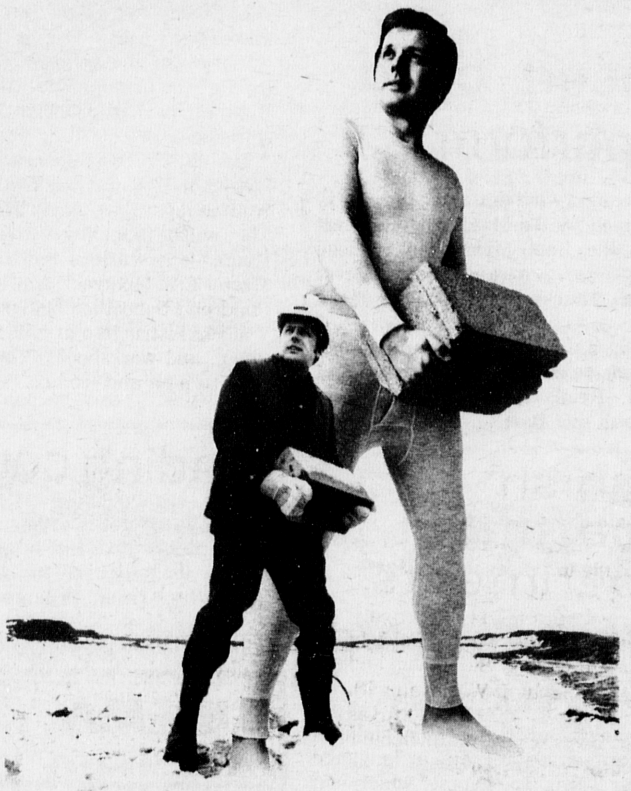

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BOOTERS GET KICKED

By SCOTT ADLER

Middlebury dreams and players lay on the Wesleyan soccer field November 17, as Middlebury lost 0-1 to an unimpressive Wesleyan team. Perhaps Coach Lawson's remark to an official after a Middlebury player was pushed out of bounds characterized the game: "Let him play the ball before he get's pushed out!"

The day before Middlebury showed that it had lost some of its "competitive edge" (a phrase coined by Lawson), beating Plymouth State by a mere 1-0. A goal by Brian Lewis saved the first seeded Panthers from an embarassing and possibly disastrous overtime with the fourth seeded New Hampshire college.

Even though Middlebury was blessed with fine weather for the two week rest before the tournament (unlike last year's early snows), the usual precision, hustle, and flawless defense that fans have come to expect was not present in Connecticut.

The Wesleyan game started out slowly with each team testing the other and trying to gain momentum. Wesleyan with four previous losses, did not look as though it could stop the Middlebury winning streak. The "Wes" offense, as the locals call it, failed to produce a concerted scoring attack. Their short pssing game was neither as accurate nor as fast as Middlebury's attack.

Middlebury's main problems were indecision on defense and too much dribbling on offense. The first half ended with Middlebury gaining momentum and having repeated scoring chances on numerous corner kicks.

The second half started with one of the best Panther opportunities of the day. Wing Eric Shapiro beat a Wesleyan fullback down the right sideline, drawing the goalie to the right side of the goalmouth. Shapiro then crossed the ball to the other side of the field giving Peter Colton an empty left side of the nets to shoot at. However, a Wesleyan defender blocked the shot to save the goal.

Wesleyan scored halfway through the scond half on a free kick roughly 45 yards out from the right side of the goal. The ball floated past netminder Dave Kynoski, hit the left post, and rebounded into the goal.

At this point the Panthers realized that they had a mere 20 minutes left in the season, and for many, 20 minutes left in their soccer careers. Senior Eric Shapiro launched a rocketing shot which looked as though it would tie the game, only to be denied by a diving Wesleyan save. Middlebury clawed its way to take 22 shots during the game compared with 13 by Wesleyan.

To add injury to insult, several players were hurt in the rough play. Most seriously hurt was Dave Kynoski who suffered a concussion in a collision with teamate Kevin Hundley.

After the game Coach Lawson told the team, "Don't hang your heads now, you've got too much to be proud of to do that." Indeed, seniors Peter Colton, Kevin Candon, Eric Shapiro, Brian Lewis, "Muddy" Waters, Tom Stillman, Andy Jackson, Charlie Jackson, and Charlie Brakeley have put Middlebury on the soccer map in New England. Now for next year . . .

Basketball drops opener

By ERIC MALTZMAN

The basketball team opened up the 1973-74 season on a disappointing note, losing to Union, 70-58. After successfully knocking off superior Union teams in season openers the last two years , Middlebury fell victim to poor first half shooting and too many defensive lapses.

The Dutchmen, who play a tough denial man-to-man defense, never let the Panther offense get untracked in the first half. Union jumped out into a 10-2 lead and kept adding to it throughout the first half. Middlebury didn't score until Kevin Cummings hit a jumper at 15:36, and their scoring pace didn't pick up much until midway into the second half. While Midd was forcing 20-footers around the perimeters, their opponents were having success driving and hitting the offensive boards. The Panthers could manage only 8 field goals in 27 attempts (30%), while the visitors hit on an even 50% in rolling to a 37-18 halftime bulge.

Although Middlebury made a nice comeback to give Union a little scare, the 19 point deficit was too much to make up. The Panthers cut the lead down to 11 after 12 minutes of play, and Union was up by nine four minutes later. Two Dave Nelson jumpers brought Midd to within five, but that was as close as it got. Union broke the Panther press for several layups down the stretch to reach the eventual margin of 12.

Despite respectable performances of Dane Eglinton and Bill Nordengren, the lack of a healthy Ben Davidson to control the boards was decisive. Even though Ben did share team rebounding honors with Dave Nelson at five apiece, he never made his presence felt for any long period of time. With Davidson watching from the bench, Union's two tallest players owned the boards and drove repeatedly to share team scoring honors at 20 points each.

Kevin Cummings led the Middlebury attack with 24. He hit on 11 of 21 and also had a few nice steals. Dave Pentkowski, who along with Cummings played the whole game, hit on 5 of 7 for 12 points. But the back court duo had no support from anyone else, and that was the story. The other seven players who saw action shot a combined 11-41 from the field. Dave Nelson and Al Turner each had 6, Jack Kirsch and Ben Davidson ended up with 4, and Bill Nordengren hit a nice hook shot for 2 to round out scoring.

Middlebury played powerful St. Michael's last night and will host Lowell Tech this Saturday at 7:00. They will participate in the Bentley Tournament over vacation and will travel to Hamilton on January 5.

Frosh hockey claims first victory

By TERRY BAER

The Middlebury Freshmen hockey team ran into a charging Billings' offense, but demonstrated some good passing and tight checking to win 6—4 in their first game against Howard S. Billings High School team from Chateau Guay, Quebec.

The Panthers fell behind by a score of 1—0 early in the game, but scored back-to-back goals to take a 2—1 lead at the end of the first period.

In the second period, Billings scored a single goal, but the Frosh erupted for three goals as the period ended 5—2.

The third period caused the Midd Pans some worry as Billings scored two goals quickly and started to pressure the Midd goalie. However, Middlebury again took charge and scored a final goal to end Billings comeback.

Coach Pfeiffer thought the team played a fairly solid game. He said that the players this year have more overall consistency than he has seen in a while. He also felt that the young Panthers did well considering that they had learned two new systems of forechecking.

Coach Pfeiffer noted that the Panthers scored one short-handed goal and cashed in on one out of two power plays whereas the opposition did not score on six power play attempts. "This," he remarked,"is the sign of a good team."

Coach Pfeiffer is concerned with the defense and goalie situation. He said that the defense needs more work. In the nets, sophomores Jim Brimsek and Fred Coan are sharing the duties. Jim Brimsek played the entire game against Billings because Coan was recovering from a cold.

Coach Pfeiffer also discussed the tough schedule this year. He said that the frosh will be playing Division I Teams such as Dartmouth as well as teams in other divisions such as Union.

Swimmers flounder

By GINNI LEIGH

November 2, in the first of three many-team meets, Middlebury swimmers placed third behind University of Vermont and McGill. They beat Vanier, the host team, Plattsburgh, and Skidmore, to whom Middlebury had previously lost.

University of Vermont dominated all three meets. At the second meet, here in Brown pool on November 15, U.V.M. placed first again. The score was U.V.M. 122, Williams 79, Middlebury 66, Plattsburgh 36, and Green Mountain 23. Katie Lange '77, swimming the 100-yard free style, was the only Middlebury swimmer in the home meet to place first. She also took second in the 200-yard and 400-yard free style events. Sally Nestler '77 came in second in the 50-yard free style. The two Middlebury relay teams (Medley and 400-yard free style relays) placed third, and Kathie White '76 placed third in the 50-yard breast stroke. (Scoring for relays is: 14-10-8-6-4-2, and for individual events is: 7-5-4-3-2-1)

The last meet was December 1 at U.V.M. The final score was: U.V.M.135, University of Maine 98-1/2, Mount Holyoke College 64, Middlebury 33, Castleton State College 14, and Green Mountain 2.

Sally Nestler '77 again placed the highest of any swimmer on the Middlebury team with a second in the 50-yard free style. She also came in fourth in the 100-yard free style event. Fifth place in that event went to another Middlebury swimmer, Katie Lange '77. Other fourth places went to Katie Lange, 200-yard free style, and the 200-yard free style relay of Katie Lange, Sally Nestler '77, Sally Ferris '75, and Kathie White '76. Lucia Solorzano '75 placed fifth in 100-yard butterfly, and sixth in 100-yard back stroke. Kathie White '76 placed sixth in 50-yard breast stroke.

Considering the class of teams swimming against Middlebury, the Midd swimmers have done a good job. A small school like Middlebury can not be expected to have as large a team as U.V.M. or the University of Maine. Middlebury has only 15 swimmers and U.V.M. has nearly three times that many.

In the last meet, the larger teams had three swimmers in most of the thirteen swimming events. For a small team, that's just not possible. This advantage demonstrated in the results of the U.V.M. meet. Often, one large team took first and second, and another took third and fourth. Middlebury only once had two swimmers place in one event, with a fouth and a fifth.

A much needed newcomer to the swim team is Anna Christoff '75, the one-meter diver. She had never been a competitive diver before, but after just one week of intensive instruction and practice, she placed fifth at the Plattsburgh meet on November 2. She placed third at the Middlebury home meet November 15, and then December 1 at U.V.M., she placed second. The team's other newcomer is Bob Jones '75, her diving coach.

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Hoopster personnel

By ERIC MALTZMAN

Bill Russell, Wilt Chamberlain, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Bill Wolton — the big man is certainly the dominant force in basketball. Although Middlebury certainly has no one who can single-handedly control a ball game, the success of the Panthers depends largely on the performance of center Dave "Ben" Davidson. The 6' 8" junior has not fully recovered from a bout with mononucleosis, and the team has no experienced big man to back him up. The difference between a sub-par Davidson and healthy one could be the difference between a .500 squad and an ECAC tournament team.

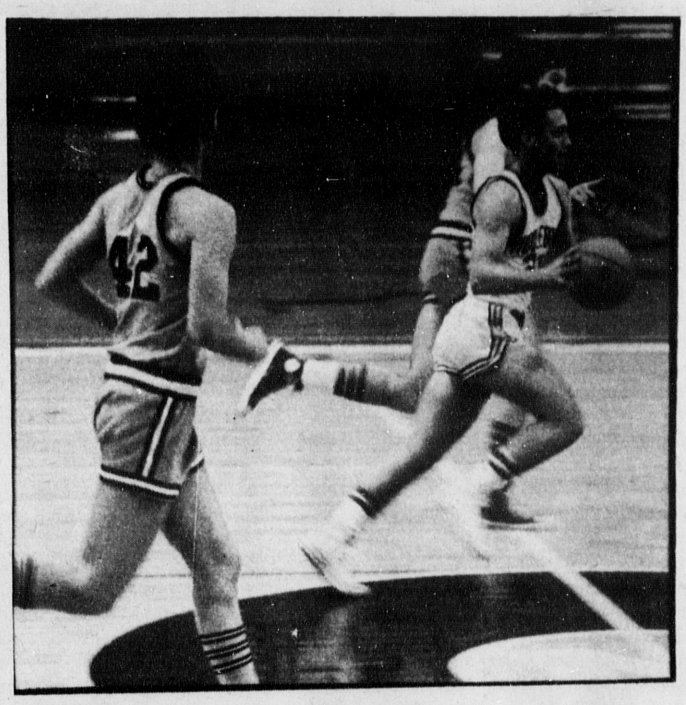
Davidson is by no means the whole story. In the back court, Dave Pentkowski and Kevin Cummings provide the team with consistent scoring and excellent defense. Pentkowski, who was chosen as the squad's most valuable player as a sophomore, is an excellent ball handler and fine team player. The six-foot junior co-captain always hustles, as many soccer fans will attest. Cummings, whose excellent defense is often overlooked, led the team in scoring (14 per game) as a freshman and made the All-Vermont team.

Three players who are expected to see most of the playing time at the forward spot are Jack Kirsch, Dave Nelson, and All Turner, Kirsch, the 6' 3" senior co-captain, is a good defensive rebounder and a fine outside shooter for his size. Nelson was generally the first man off the bench last season until he finally became a starter. He rebounds and boxes out well, and he has an excellent corner shot when he gets hot. Turner, who is returning after a year's absence, can also play guard. He was one of the top players on the 1971-72 team.

Rounding out the squad are junior Mike Cummings (6' 2"), sophomore Dana Eglinton (6' 3"), sophomore Dave Hartshorn (6' 0"), and freshmen Bill Nordengren (6' 5"), Jim Reese (6' 0"), and Zenon Smotryex (6' 8"). Cummings and Reese are the best shooters among this group, while Eglinton and Nordengren figure to be the top rebounders.

The Panthers will play 23 regular season games : 12 at home, 9 away, and 2 at the Bentley College Christmas Tournament. The top opponents will probably be St. Michael's, Bentley, Tufts, and UVM (all are away except for St. Mike's). Middlebury will run, if the opportunity presents itself, but generally they will play a more deliberate style of offense. The team employs a man-to-man defense as well as a zone, depending on the situation. Last year Midd averaged 70.2 points a game while giving up 67.8. Coach Lawson would like to see better balanced scoring this year and a tighter defense. The Panthers lacked depth a year ago, but the bench seems stronger this year. Most of the subs can shoot well. Lawson did note their inexperience and need for iiprovement on defense. Another problem the team will try to solve is winning on the road. In the friendly confines of Memorial Field House, the Panthers were 9-1 a year ago, losing to 22-4 Tufts. Their pekformance on the road (6-7) was far from impressive.

Although obviously lacking the support of the student body, the basketball team has put together back-to-back 15-8 seasons. This happens to be the top mark in Midd annals, so the basketball program is certainly on the upsurge. With a healthy Davidson and more fan interest, it should be a rewarding season.



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buildings ...

continued from p. 1

4 p.m. The Johnson Building will be closed daily from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m.

The library will be closed from 5-8 p.m. every day. The Council was reminded that during winter term pressures are not as great for students to use the library, and that the hours concerned were primarily dinner hours.

The field house will open daily at 1 p.m. It was not felt that intercollegiate athletics would be affected. The Snow Bowl will open at 9:30 a.m. every day, instead of 8:30. It may be found necessary to close the Worth Mountain and Bailey Falls chair lifts at some time during the season.

These times were determined by the staff of the Dean of the College, led by Dean Arnold McKinney. He consulted with various faculty and staff whom it was felt would be most affected. These people include John McKenna, librarian, James Krupp, Director of Academic Computation, and some of the science professors who are doing research in the science center.

Dean O'Brien emphasized that the closing periods are only of a trial nature, and will be re-evaluated throughout winter term in response to student reaction, the College's fuel consumption rate, and the state of the national fuel shortage.

O'Brien stated that an all-College meeting will be held in Mead Chapel on December 10. The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss the energy crisis, the status of the Report of the Special Committee on the College, and other issues of special community concern.

forum...

continued from p. 2

Representatives were asked to indicate the pros and cons of how the Proposal would affect their various departments. A strongly negative trend developed in the discussion.

The Art department was against the proposal because to teach a "core" would necessitate offering too many introductory courses, and would therefore spread the department too thin. Serious art students, and those taking independent study, would be hurt. Also, there would be difficulty in combining art history and studio courses into a "core" without getting "high school type survey courses" as a result.

The Philosophy department was opposed because a concentration would require so many courses that, as Rick Eldridge put it, they would be "priced out of the market."

Many other departments — Religion, Sociology, Biology, German, and Russian, for example — were concerned about being able to construct a "core", as well as by staffing problems. Languages would have the added problem of deciding whether the concentration began at the introductory level or above.

Some departments, like Biology, are horizontally constructed, making a meaningful concentration progression unfeasible. The Religion has been working toward their own interdisciplinary system, which the new Proposal might invalidate.

A few departments are apparently in favor of the Proposal. These include Economics, English, History, and Physics, disciplines which are more easily adaptable to the concentration idea. Departments which forsee both problems and advantages in the program include Political Science, Spanish, Psychology, Chemistry, and Geology.

Finally, a vote was taken on the statement: "The Student Forum recommends that the Curricular legislation submitted to the Faculty on September 10. 1973, be adopted if the following amendments (previously voted on by the Forum) also be adopted." The amendments are: 1) to change the number of groupings from two to three: Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, and the Humanities; 2) implementation is to be developed during this year with the aid of the Student Advisory Councils; 3) the minimum number of courses in a concentration should be four instead of five; and 4) a means by which a student may switch concentrations should be outlined.

The motion was defeated, meaning that although the Forum saw the amendments as a stronger package than the original Proposal, they did not support the concentration system.

On November 11, action taken by various working groups was reported. The Student Housing Working Group has passed out a questionnaire in registration booklets, dealing with "ideal living arrangements." Environmental Responsibility reported that an organic farmer in New Haven has agreed to take the College's daily 500 pounds of garbage for composting.

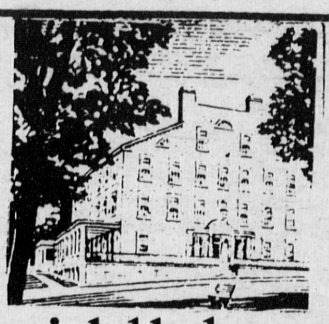
The Educational Working Group announced that Reading Courses have been approved for Winter Term. Four or more students, submitting a reading list to a faculty sponsor, are eligible to study together for credit during January if their course is approved. A Winter Term "crunch" is expected, so Reading Courses, Independents, and Internships have been encouraged.

The Tenure Working Group reported that they are investigating the possibility of more student participation decisions regarding reappointment and tenure.

In other action, on November 18, Wes Brooks, MCAB President, announced that a new advisory board to MCAB had been created. Two Student Forum members were elected to sit on the Board: Curt Viebranz, '75, and Jeff Tober, '76. Members of the Selection Committee were also elected. Chosen were Sam Carpenter, '77 and Lois Annich, '74.

The Student Forum voted to adopt formal parliamentary procedure, and Alan Levy, '74, was appointed Parliamentarian.

Finally, it was announced that Margaret Mead declined the invitation to speak at Commencement. Ralph Ellison, author of The Invisible Man, is next on the list to be asked, and has been sent an invitation.



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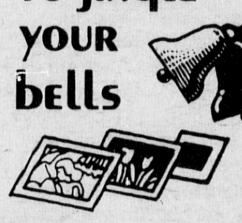

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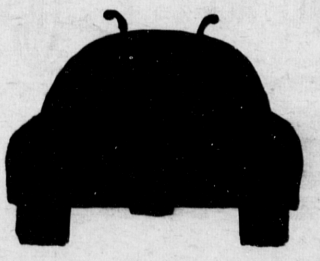

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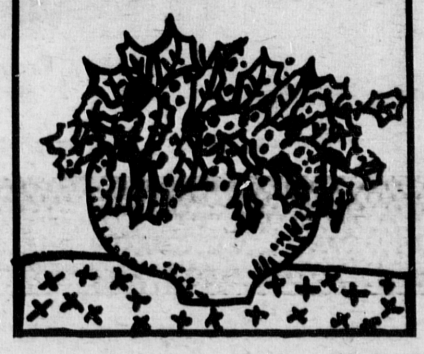
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